# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3944. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## THE VICTORY.

### General Meade Reviews the Situation.

### AN EIGHT DAYS' RETROSPECT.

### 8,000 REBEL PRISONERS.

### Capture of Eighteen Guns and Twenty Colors.

### A LULL IN THE STRUGGLE.

### LEE FALLEN BACK TO A NEW LINE.

### The Total Union Loss Twenty Thousand.

### REINFORCEMENTS FOR GRANT.

### GEN. BUTLER IN GOOD POSITION.

### VICTORY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

### Sherman in the Rear of Johnston's Army.

### THE REBELS RETREAT BEYOND RESACA.

### GEN. SIGEL AT WOODSTOCK.

### EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, May 13—12 o'clock, Midnight.

*Maj.-Gen. Dix:*

A dispatch from the Commissary of Prisoners at Belle Plain, announces the arrival there of over 7,000 prisoners, including 400 officers, with Maj.-Gen. JOHNSON and Brig.-Gen. STUART.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14.

*Major-Gen. Dix:*

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT, dated yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, have reached this Department.

The advance of HANCOCK, yesterday, the developed fact that the enemy had fallen back four miles.

There was no engagement yesterday.

We have no accounts of any general officers being killed in the battle of the preceding day.

Col. CARROLL was severely wounded.

A dispatch has just been received from Gen. SHERMAN, dated near Resaca, May 14. It states that by the flank movement on Resaca, JOHNSTON had been forced to evacuate Dalton, and our forces were in his rear and flank. The weather was fine, and the troops in fine order. All working well, and as fast as possible.

No intelligence has been received from Gen. BUTLER.

Guerrillas have broken the telegraph lines between Williamsburgh and Old Jamestown. This is believed to be the reason why no reports have been received from him.

Dispatches from Gen. SIGEL report him to be at Woodstock. The rumor that he had broken the railroad between Lynchburgh and Charlottsville is not true.

Our wounded are coming in from Belle Plain as fast as the transports can bring them.

GRANT's army is well supplied.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1864—9:50 P. M.

*Major-Gen. Dix:*

The following telegrams have just reached this department from Gen. BUTLER.

No other reports have been received since my dispatch of this afternoon.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HALF WAY HOUSE, May 14, 1864—8 A. M.

*To Hon. Edwin M Stanton:*

We are still before the base of the enemy's works at Drury's Bluff, Fort Darling.

The enemy are here in force.

Gen. GILLMORE, by a flank movement with a portion of his corps and a brigade of the Eighteenth Corps, assaulted and took the enemy's works on their right. It was gallantly done. Troops behaved finely. We held our lines during the night, and shall move this morning.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, HALF-WAY HOUSE, May 14, 1864—10 A. M.

*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

Gen. SMITH carried the enemy's first line on the right this morning, at 8 A. M. Loss, small.

The enemy have retired into three square redoubts, upon which we are now bringing our artillery to bear with effect.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

#### GEN. MEADE TO THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14.

Dispatches dated Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, May 13, 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the messenger to the Associated Press left, contain the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 13, 1864.

SOLDIERS: The moment has arrived when your Commanding-General feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation.

For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by intrenchments.

You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire and attempt to stop your onward progress, and now he has abandoned the last intrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering in all a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, and eight thousand prisoners, including two general officers.

Your heroic deeds, and noble endurance of fatigue and privation, will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuance.

SOLDIERS! Your work is not yet over. The enemy must be pursued, and if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed renders your Commanding General confident that your future efforts will result in success.

While we mourn the loss of many gallant comrades, let us remember that the enemy must have suffered equal if not greater losses.

We shall soon receive reinforcements which he cannot expect.

Let us determine then to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and under God's blessing in a short time the object of our labors will be accomplished. (Signed,) GEO. G. MEADE,

[Official,] Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

## REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, May 13.

The Army of the Potomac has achieved the greatest victory of the war, after some of the severest fighting ever recorded in history. The battle of yesterday is acknowledged to be the heaviest of all, lasting from daylight till after dark, renewed about 9 P. M., and continued till nearly 3 A. M., both parties contending during the night for the possession of a line of rifle-pits, from which our men had driven the enemy in the morning.

The rebels fell back early this morning, and skirmishing is now going on, our troops following them up through the woods.

The scene presented to-day, is entirely beyond description. The dead and dying behind and in front of the breastworks are lying in some places in piles three and four deep, many of them wounded in several parts of the body.

The enemy had removed a large number of their dead and wounded during the night, from portions of their line, but there were places which they could not reach, and there they lay as thick as our own.

It was Gen. BIRNEY's division of the Second Corps which charged this position, and lost about 700 men.

Every regiment in the division distinguished itself, and no one bore a more noble part than the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers.

Col. CARROLL's brigade aided this division in the charge, and as usual performed their share of the work with marked gallantry, Col. CARROLL was wounded a second time but still kept on duty.

Some of the caissons are now being brought in, which could not be done before this time.

The number of guns captured is *thirty-nine*.

Many colors have been taken, but the captors still retain them as trophies.

Col. CARROLL's brigade took a number of prisoners and a stand of colors, this morning, from a rebel regiment, which they surprised in a piece of woods.

LATER.

HEADQUARTERS, Friday, May 13—2 P. M.

The enemy are found to have fallen back to a new line, abandoning their works on their right, and apparently getting into position for another contest.

Gen. MEADE issued an address to the troops this morning, a copy of which is forwarded herewith.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14.

The rebel Gen. LONGSTREET is reported to be dead.

Late rebel papers state that LEE is wounded, and is now in Richmond. His army is out of gear, and is in full retreat.

BEAUREGARD has been reinforced by LEE.

The telegraph wire between Petersburgh and Richmond has been cut.

Careful investigation fixes the total losses of the Army of the Potomac, in killed, wounded and missing, including prisoners captured by the rebels and stragglers, up to the commencement of the battle of Thursday, at about 20,000, not 30,000, as has been represented in unofficial dispatches.

The *Star* says: "From the fact that no cannonading was heard, yesterday, from the front, it is believed that LEE is shifting his position; has taken care to put himself out of immediate fighting range, if he has not actually moved off rapidly toward Richmond. The public may expect to hear soon of the occurrence of the next fight, if LEE has not been so weakened as to compel him to seek the cover of the Richmond fortifications, or to retreat rapidly in the direction of Lynchburgh and Stanton, from which points his army has received its supplies ever since GRANT crossed the Rapidan.

We may add that we do not share the apprehensions of many around us that Lee can make a more obstinate defence on the North or South Anna Rivers than he has made on the Po; as the lines to be held on both of these rivers are much larger than that on the Po, and therefore much weaker and more easily pierced or turned."

#### Further Respecting the Great Battle of Thursday—The Wounded—Reports of the Wounding of Longstreet, Lee and A. P. Hill—Gen. Butler's Department.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated Headquarters in the field, May 13, 7 A. M., says: Yesterday, as I informed you, was one of the hardest day's fighting we have yet had, the most being in the forenoon.

The night previous, Gen. HANCOCK moved part of his corps to the left of the Sixth, where the enemy had a strong position, and the guns from which annoyed our batteries exceedingly, and which it was determined to take, if possible.

At daylight the charge was made, and although our men were met with the most destructive fire, yet they gained the first of their works before the rebels could get out and run. The result was, over three thousand prisoners were taken, including one thousand and forty officers, among them Major-Gen. E. JOHNSON and Gen. G. E. STUART, beside, as is reported, forty-two guns, with three caisons, &c., some of which were manufactured in New-York.

The rebels made the most strenuous exertions nearly all day to regain the position, but each time failed. They came impetuously charging toward it; but they were received with tremendous volleys, and hurled back in great disorder.

BURNSIDE's forces were not so fortunate in their attempt to gain the line of works in their front, the second and third divisions being cut up badly while making the effort.

The loss yesterday was very heavy. That of the rebels was at least as great as, if not larger than, our own.

The total number of prisoners in our hands now numbers 7,500 since the opening of the campaign.

This morning the enemy seem to have fallen back and some believe they are in full retreat. Our troops are being pushed forward, and we shall soon learn the facts.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Gen. SHERIDAN, announcing the destruction of ten miles of the road and bridges at Beaver Dam, the capture of three trains and two locomotives, and the recapture of 500 of our own men. He said he had half a day's forage, but was to get more near Richmond. This news being spread through the army, created great rejoicing.

Among the wounded yesterday, were Lieut.-Col. ROGERS, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Gen. BERNEY, slightly; Capt. KEYES, Fourteenth New-York, Capt. KELLY, Sixty-Ninth New-York.

Gen. SCHIVER, has been appointed Governor of Fredericksburg, and has gone thither to enter upon his duties.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

The reports from the Army of the Potomac continue to inspire additional confidence in our ultimate success. Our means of supply and reinforcements are abundant, and troops are constantly being sent to the front.

Information was received here to-night, that this morning our army moved out with their usual enthusiasm, to attack LEE. They were disappointed in not finding the rebels in force where they expected. Our troops, however, pressed on the enemy's rear It was not known whether they had merely fallen back to a stronger position, or were in retreat.

LATER.

The information received from the Army of the Potomac up to noon to-day, is that yesterday they were still pushing on in Gen. LEE's rear.

Yesterday, seven thousand five hundred prisoners, taken by the Army of the Potomac, arrived at Belle Plain, where they were called over, and four hundred and odd officers were placed on transports and sent to Fort Delaware.

The privates, it is expected, will be sent to Point Lookout, or brought to Washington to-day.

Among the prisoners are two rebel Generals captured by HANCOCK. One of them is BRADLEY S. JOHNSON, of Frederick, Md., who, it will be remembered, was formerly employed in the House of Representatives, and was a prominent member of the Legislature of Maryland of 1861, when it undertook to run the State out of the Union.

A wounded rebel prisoner, who arrived last night, stated that on Wednesday the rebel General LONGSTREET was wounded in the right breast, and carried off the field, and subsequently his command understood that he had died while on his way to Richmond.

The rebel General A. P. HILL was also wounded in the same engagement.

Before this man was taken prisoner he heard that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE had also been wounded.

Two of our men who were taken prisoners and paroled, state they also heard the same reports in the rebel camp, as regards Gens. LEE and LONGSTREET.

#### A DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL LEE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14.

The Navy Department has received the following dispatch from Admiral LEE. It is dated "Flagship *Malvern*, May 12, 6 o'clock, evening," and is as follows:

"There is no information from Richmond.

Guerrillas keep the contrabands from coming in.

There is no change in the situation unless the army moved forward this morning from its line between Point of Rocks on the Appomattox and Trent's Reach on the James River.

Raining last night and to day."

## THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

### CASUALTIES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, May 13.

Among the officers killed or wounded yesterday are the following:

KILLED.

Maj. Truefoot, Capt. C. P. Warner, and Lieut. Ford, all of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania.

Capt. Ayres, Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Mott's Staff.

Lieut.-Col. Merriam, Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Col. Henlings and Lieut.-Col. Miles, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania.

Capt. E. P. Jones, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York.

Lieut. Leonan, Fourth Excelsior.

Lieut. Judkins, of Gen. Hays' Staff.

Lieuts. Smith and Sigert, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania.

WOUNDED.

Capt. H. Briscoe, (who took a flag,) and Lieut. Lovett, both of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania. All the other officers of that regiment are safe.

Col. Carroll, commanding a brigade in Gibbons' division, of the Second Corps, wounded in the arm, but still on duty. He has distinguished himself in these battles.

Major Totten, Fifth Wisconsin.

C. H. Hurd, A. A. G. to Gen. Russell.

Capts. Phelan and Thompson, of the Fourth Excelsior.

Capt. McKenna.

Capt. Purtell, badly wounded.

Capt. McDermott.

Capts. Bingham and Browne, of Hancock's Staff.

Lieut.-Col. Danks, Sixty-third Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Lee, of Gen. Ward's Staff, and Capt. Nash, both wounded and captured by the rebels.

Capt. Hayman, Tenth Regulars.

Capt. Darling, of Gen. Hays' Staff, slightly wounded.

Col. West, Seventeenth Maine.

Col. Craig and Lieut.-Col. Greenwalt, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania.

Lieut.-Col. Stoughton, Second United States Sharpshooters.

Col. Cummings, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York.

Ma'. Mattox, Seventeenth Maine, taken prisoner.

Dr. Dougherty, Medical Director of the Second Corps.

Lieut. G. Bushnell and Corsair, Ninety-third New-York.

Lieut. Mosiere, wounded and captured while seizing a stand of rebel colors.

Lieut. Carmicle, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York.

Capt. Barker, Fourth Maine.

Capt. Straight, Fortieth New-York.

Lieut.-Col. Biles and Capt. Fritz, both of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania.

Lieut. B. S. Calif, of Gen. Birney's staff, was captured on the 6th.

The Third Brigade of Gen. RUSSELL's Division of the Sixth Corps, has but one field officer on duty, viz., Maj. HICKMAN.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

[The following appeared in a portion of our early edition yesterday.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, May 14—2 A. M.

Between nine and ten thousand prisoners arrived at Belle Plain to-day. They will be brought here to-morrow. Roads between Fredericksburgh and Battlefield are thronged with captured graybacks on their way to the rear. We have captured thus far nearly fifteen thousand prisoners. The rebel dead and wounded cover the country for miles. The dead are unburied.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

The latest intelligence received here is up to 8½ o'clock this morning. At that time the battle had not been renewed. Our forces were rapidly pursuing LEE's hungry and disorganized army, which was retreating toward Gordonsville. Their trains contain no provisions, and the further they go back their chances grow small by degrees and beautifully less. Our cavalry and infantry are capturing hundreds and thousands of prisoners. The rebel killed and wounded have all fallen into our hands, to the number of over thirty-five thousand. They were driven from the field, and had no time even to bury their dead. An officer of the Corps Commander who arrived here late to-night gives as his opinion that it will be impossible for LEE to escape with his army to Richmond except in straggling parties, and that he cannot obtain supplies from there, and his army has been on short rations for three days. His main and last hope was to capture by a bold and determined attack, to try and turn our right and left flank, and thereby capture our supply trains; and his last forlorn hope was to retreat by the way of Gordonsville, and thence by Eastern Tennessee or North Carolina. LEE's force commenced retreating at 8 o'clock last night, and the rear of his column was seen to leave Spottsylvania at daylight this morning.

## ADDITIONAL FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, Friday, May 13.

The terrible pounding which the rebels received yesterday, has compelled them again to fall back, which they did during the night. Reconnoissances this morning develop nothing but a skirmish line on their front. The operations of yesterday brought our lines so close ly up to theirs, that they could hardly have hoped to hold their position to-day. It is not expected that they will fall back far, but will make another stand at the first defensible position. Should they not find such until they come to the North Anna, they will undoubtedly dispute the passage of that stream.

This army holds them with the crasp of a bull-dog, and will never let go while life remains.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

A letter just received from an officer on a distinguished General's staff, dated on the battle-field at 8 o'clock last night, says:

We have won a great victory to-day. HANCOCK, before breakfast this morning, almost entirely annihilated LONGSTREET's and a portion of A. P. HILL's corps, capturing over forty pieces of artillery, between six and seven thousand prisoners and killing and wounding as many more. The rebels were completely routed and their right wing driven in panic on to their centre which became confused. HANCOCK and his gallant men have covered themselves with glory. We have lost heavily. LONGSTREET's desperate charge at Gettysburgh pales in its fury compared with HANCOCK's charge this morning. The corps which successfully repulsed him then, to-day completely routed him. The enemy, this afternoon, made two desperate attempts to recover the ground lost this morning, and to achieve that result, massed all the forces they could spare and hurled them on our left, while with their left and centre the dodge failed. They were not only repulsed, but driven in disorder from the field with tremendous loss. Our artillery to-day had full play. We occupy the position the rebels held this morning. As I close this letter the rebels are retreating from Spottsylvania Court-house, closely pursued by our troops. Thousands of prisoners will be captured before morning. It will be impossible for Lee to make a stand this side of the South Anna, and a position there has already been rendered untenable by SHERIDAN. Rebel prisoners captured to-day had no provisions in their haversacks. They confess that they have not tasted food for more than twenty-four hours. LEE will never get to Richmond again with his army.

The high expectations, formed from yesterday's engagements, are more than confirmed by dispatches from official quarters, received this afternoon. Yesterday's battle was the finishing blow. In the evening, the enemy's troops, driven from our front, began to be massed along the roads leading southward, and it is supposed they began moving during the night. At 8 o'clock this morning, when the dispatches closed, they were in full retreat. Their rear guard was being closely pressed by our advance, and we were picking up prisoners with a rapidity that betokened not a little demoralization in the rebel ranks.

The following are the killed and wounded in the Ninety-third New-York Regiment:

*Killed.*

Capt. D. E. Barnes.
Capt. John Bailey.
Lieut. N. F. Eldridge,
Lieut. R. L. Gray,

*Wounded.*

Capt. Wm. Randall.
Capt. W. V. S. Beekman.
Capt. E. Fitch.
Capt. Henry C. Newton.
Lieut. W. H. Kincaid.
Lieut. O. B. Mycratem.
Lieut. H. Gifford.
Frank Prince.
Sergt. Jas Gray.
Aaron Knowlton.
John Mahen,
Jos. Walsh.
Jno. Brown.
N. J. Merthens.
J. Wray.
W. Tombs.
E. Sweat.
J. Turner.
D. French.
N. Rhodes.
C. Rhodes.
Aug. Coleman.
Corp. R. Martin.
Lieut. W. L. Bramhall,
Lieut. Thos. Fitch.
Lieut. Chas. Barnes.
Lieut. Francis Bailey.
Corp. Thos. Buckley.
Irish Bennett.
Lieut. W. Ball.
J. Johnson.
Wm. Bondy.
M. Benway.
O. Maynard.
J. Lowe.
A. C. Gibbs.
S. Close.
Sergt. L. Hamlin.
R. D. McKnight.
J. Winrall.
S. Wait.
Jno. P. Juklay,
W. Cooper.
D. McWharten.
S. Murdock.

RENRY.

#### From Fortress Monroe—Belle Boyd Turned up Again.

FORT MONROE, Friday, May 13.

The body of Capt. PHELAN, of the gunboat *Shawsheen*, was found floating in the James River yesterday afternoon, shot through the head. At the time of the destruction of the boat he swam ashore.

The noted BELLE BOYD is on the blockade runne *Greyhound*, now in Hampton Roads.

#### Gen. Owen Not Dead.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 14.

Brig.-Gen. JOSHUA OWEN, of Pennsylvania, is not dead, as reported. He is still on duty, having only lost a finger.

## FROM GEN. BUTLER.

### No Fighting on the 11th or 12th inst., and all Quiet Since—The Cavalry Force under Gen. KAUTZ have Captured 140 Prisoners and Destroyed Several Miles of Railroad Track—Gen. Sheridan said to have Joined Gen. Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 13.

The latest accounts from Gen. BUTLER state that there was no fighting on the 11th or 12th instant.

All is quiet and has been since the enemy fell back on the 11th instant.

During the 11th, the enemy kept out of sight and did not show themselves in any force through the day.

Yesterday, a rebel battery stationed on the shore of the James River, near Turkey Island, opened fire upon some of our gunboats.

The gunboats commenced shelling the enemy, and he retired, evidently in great haste.

The cavalry force of Gen. KAUTZ arrived back on the 12th inst., with 140 prisoners. They report having destroyed several miles of track on the Norfolk and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads. They also state that they destroyed all the railroad bridges over Rowanty and Stony Creeks, and on the Nottoway River.

The body of Capt. PHELON, of the gunboat *Shoshone*, was found yesterday afternoon floating in the James River, above Turkey Bend. He had been shot through the head.

At the time of the destruction of the *Shoshone*, Capt. PHELON was seen to swim ashore toward rebeldom, and it is evident that he was subsequently shot and thrown into the river.

It is reported here that Gen. SHERIDAN has made a detour in the rear of Gen. LEE's army, and joined Gen. BUTLER. This needs confirmation.

Large supplies of commissary and medical stores are being forwarded up the James River, and the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are well represented. The friends of the soldiers can rest assured that all is being done that can be for the comfort of the men.

We expect to hear of fighting from Gen. BUTLER's army by the next dispatch-boat.

The troops were under arms, to move early yesterday morning.

BERMUDA HUNDREDS, Friday, May 13—8 P. M. VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 14.

At an early hour this morning Gen. BUTLER renewed his advance toward Fort Darling. He reached Kingsland Creek at 12 o'clock, noon, and formed his line of battle on the southeast side of the creek, with the right on the James River.

The monitors and gunboats are near the mouth of the creek, within three miles of Drury's Bluff.

3 o'clock P. M.

Gen. BUTLER is superintending the concentration of his batteries.

Yesterday afternoon his advance pickets captured a rebel courier with a dispatch from BEAUREGARD to the officer in command at Drury's Bluff.

The despatch said: "Hold your position until I reinforce you."

4 o'clock P. M.—In two hours the rebel reinforcements came.

Gen. BUTLER had sent a force to turn the pike, and drove the rebels back. Our loss was slight.

Gen. AMES is in position to keep BEAUREGARD in Petersburgh.

The rebels at Drury's Bluff are evidently not disposed to fight without reinforcements.

#### The Rebel Losses.

BERMUDA HUNDREDS, Friday, May 13—8 P. M. VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 14.

A rebel prisoner captured last evening says that Gen. LEE admits a loss of 30,000.

The Peterboro *Register*, of May 12, says:

Gen. WALKER, of Virginia, was wounded at Spottsylvania. He lost a foot. The enemy certainly are fighting with much desperation and nerve. Gen. HAYES, of Louisiana, was wounded yesterday. Gen. L. A. STAFFORD, of Louisiana, died yesterday in Richmond.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, May 9.

The iron-clad *Albemarle* engaged nine of the enemy's gunboats, sinking one of them.

The Yankee raiders have burned the bridge on New-River, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and destroyed the Dublin depot, with all the supplies, &c.—AVERILL's work. The Central Railroad is destroyed by the enemy, at Beaver Dam, in Hanover County.

Gen. Jenkins, of South Carolina, is killed; Gen. J. M. Jones, killed; Gen. Pegram, seriously wounded; Gen. Benning, seriously wounded; Gen. Stafford, died of his wounds; Col. Nances, of South Carolina, killed; Col. Gaillard, of South Carolina, wounded; Col. Kennedy, wounded; Col. Herbert, of Alabama, wounded; Col. Honlove, wounded; Col. Jones, of North Carolina, wounded; Col. Grise, killed; Col. Sneffield, of Georgia, wounded; Col. Whitehead, of Georgia, wounded; Col. Board, of Virginia, wounded; Col. Winston, of North Carolina, wounded; Col. Lane, of North Carolina, wounded; Col. Sanders, of North Carolina, wounded; Col. Falum, of Georgia, wounded; Col. Carter, of Georgia, killed; Col. Muller, of South Carolina, wounded; Col. G. H. Forney, of Alabama, killed; Col. Avery, of North Carolina, killed; Col. Davidson, of North Carolina, captured; Col. W. W. Randolph, killed; Col. Finney, of Mississippi, killed.

The *Register* gives the names of eighty-five Captains and Lieutenants killed and wounded.

Mr. BARTON, who exploded the torpedo in the James River, was instantly killed by the enemy.

Major A. W. STARK's Artillery, on Saturday sunk the gunboat *Shoshone*, in the James River.

Bushrod JOHNSON has a command in Petersburgh.

The Petersburgh *Register* of the 13th instant gives an an additional list of seventy-two killed and wounded officers, and among them Col. T. R. Lamar, of Florida, wounded; Col. W. T. Hartisfield, of Georgia, wounded; Col. W. Cholt, of Georgia, wounded; Col. W. H. Wilds, of Louisiana, wounded; Col. W. C. Hodge, of Georgia, wounded; Col. E. D. Willet, of Louisiana, wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 14—P. M.

The exchange of prisoners has been resumed: Aiken's Landing is agreed upon by Commissioners OULD and MULFORD as the place of Exchange.

Nineteen rebel prisoners have been brought from Bermuda Hundreds. They were captured on the 13th and 13th inst., by the Thirteenth New-Hampshire Regiment.

There is nothing late from the front to-day.

#### FROM CAIRO.

Cotton—Movements of Gen. Canby and Staff.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, May 13.

The steamers *Alice* and *Alice Dean*, from Memphis, have passed up for Cincinnati, the former with 537, and the latter with 569 bales of cotton.

Gen. CANBY and Staff passed through Memphis, yesterday, en route for Red River.

#### News from Memphis, &c.

CAIRO, Friday, May 13.

Memphis dates to the 11th have been received, but contain no news. There was but little activity in the cotton market. The order closing the lines of the district and the indefinite advices from the North have tended to stagnate the market and render both buyers and sellers slow in transacting. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 306 bales Middling. Strict Middling 73c.@73c.; good, 75c.@76c.; fair 77c.@78c.

The reports from below represent the rebels in complete possession of the Red River below Alexandria; that they have captured two more of our gunboats, names not known. The last this is not vouched for.

## EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1864.

#### Declaration of Exchange of Prisoners of War.

It having been officially reported that Mr. OULD, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, has declared, without consulting the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to April 20, were exchanged, it is ordered:

That all Federal prisoners of war and all civilians on parole, prior to May 7, 1864, be declared exchanged, and they are thus declared exchanged accordingly.

It is further announced that after deducting the number of Federal officers and men embraced in this order as exchanged, the rebels will remain indebted to the Federal Government, according to tables carefully prepared by the Commissary-General of Prisoners, from official data, 32,526, for which no equivalents have been received by the Federal Government.

All paroled officers and enlisted men, herein declared exchanged, who are in camp, will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of camps to their regiments and commands, and reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners accordingly.

Those who are absent on leave, at the expiration of their leave will repair forthwith to the parole camps at Annapolis, Md., or Columbus, Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

## REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

### Grant's Army Said to be South of the Po—The Rebel Rearguard Overtaken.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 14.

The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Washington, announcing the fact that Gen. GRANT's whole army is south of the Po River in pursuit of LEE.

The *Evening Telegraph* has the following special dispatch:

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, Saturday, May 14—1 P. M.

Gens. RICKETTS and GIBBON have engaged the rearguard of the rebels inside of their line of yesterday, (Thursday.)

We are driving the rebels before us splendidly.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 14.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* of this City, certains the following glorious intelligence. The dispatch is as follows:

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 14.

News has been received here from soldiers to the effect that Gen. SCHOFIELD's army moved from Bull's Gap on the 2d inst., and that after four hours' fighting on the 4th inst. the rebels retreated, the Union troops pursuing them into North Carolina. No further particulars have been received.

The news that Gen. THOMAS has taken Dalton is confirmed.

Our forces have captured about five thousand prisoners and ten or twelve pieces of artillery, which was left in the works by the rebels.

The rebels have retreated in some disorder to Resaca and Rome.

Our troops are in hot pursuit.

## THE WOUNDED.

### The Sanitary Commission—It is Feeding and Ministering to Thousands.

WASHINGTON, Saturday May 14.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a great work among our wounded.

One hundred and fifty agents have already been sent to them, and they are rendering efficient service at Fredericksburgh and Belle Plain.

Supplies are being sent down the river in large quantities, daily, by the Commission.

It is feeding and otherwise ministering to thousands of our wounded men at Belle Plain, at Fredericksburgh, and at the wharf at Washington.

## FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

### Arrival of the Transport Gov. Chase, with Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

United States steam transport *Gov Chase*, TUTTLE, New-Orleans, eight days, with four hundred and thirty enlisted men of the Invalid Corps, to the United States Assistant Quartermaster, 5th instant, at 7 P. M., passed United States steamer *United States*, bound up the river, 7th instant, latitude 27.04, longitude 86.13. Saw steamship *Liberty* steering west.

The following is a list of those sick during the passage:

Patrick Dwagan, intermittent fever; Edward De Mott, typhoid fever; Alfred Davis, chronic diarrhea; Wm. Ostrander, chronic diarrhea; Newton Sears, chronic diarrhea; Thomas Black, chronic diarrhea; Andrew C. Anthony, chronic diarrhea; Aug. Chase, chronic diarrhea; George Thompson, chronic diarrhea; Charles Heatborne, fever and ague; John McDonald, fever.

## FROM THE RED RIVER.

### Situation of Banks and His Forces—Porter and His Iron-Clads.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 14.

The *Democrat* has news from the Red River to the 5th inst.

PORTER was at Alexandria with his iron-clads. A large force was engaged in damming the river at Alexandria, so as to give sufficient depth of water at the Falls for the gunboats to pass over. It would take two weeks to raise the water.

Gen. GROVES commanded at Alexandria. The Federal lines embraced a circuit of three miles.

There was no communication by land with the army at Grand Ecore.

MCCLERNAND's Corps was rendezvousing at New-Orleans, for the purpose of reinforcing BANKS.

Gen. SMITH was to return with his troops to Vicksburgh.

Messrs. BUTLER and HALLIDAY, of Illinois, brought up 647 bales of cotton from Alexandria. Messengers have gone to Washington to libel it on behalf of the Navy.

MAGRUDER, with 24,000 men, was reported to have joined KIRBY SMITH at Sabine Cross Roads.

PRICE had detached 3,000 men, working in fortifications, seven miles below Shreveport.

Mr. DEADY, Surgeon-in-Chief with BANKS, reports the Federal loss at Pleasant Hill at 670 killed, 1,900 wounded, and 1,560 missing and prisoners.

#### The Capture of the Blockade-Runner Young Republic.

The brig *Laura*, of St. Andrews, N. B., LANGHORN, twenty-one days from Cienfuegos, arrived yesterday morning. On the 8th lat. 32° 58', lon. 77° 37', was boarded by the United States gunboat *Grand Gulf*, which reported the day previous having captured the British steamer *Young Republic*, of Nassau, loaded with cotton and tobacco, from Wilmington, N. C., and commanded by Capt. HARRIS, formerly, of the United States Navy. The crew and passengers, forty in all, were transferred to the *Grand Gulf*. Previous to her capture, Capt. HARRIS had destroyed all that could be got at—furniture, nautical instruments, &c.—and had thrown overboard a considerable amount of cotton and a rebel officer's coat containing gold coin. On the same day Capt. LANGHORN, of the *Laura*, picked up fifteen bales and a quantity of loose cotton.

# THE GREAT LINCOLN RALLY.

## Speech of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Illinois.

The following is a full report of the able and eloquent speech of Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of Illinois, delivered at Cooper Institute on Friday evening last, in support of the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency:

The result of the recent fair held in this City fo the benefit of the gallant and suffering soldiers shows that the great heart of the metropolis is loyal to the flag. New-York opens her hands with generous liberality to the suggestion made in my own fair city of Chicago to send relief to the sick and wounded. The great Sanitary Fairs extending throughout our land, show that the hearts of the people are with the brave soldiers in the field. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions are an evidence of man's progress. Nothing like them is recorded in the history of previous wars. They are the blossoms, the fairest blossoms of modern civilization.

I come to you to night, my friends, to invoke the union and harmony of all who love liberty and wish to preserve our national integrity. We are crushing the military power of the rebels. Their armies are melting away. Their only hope arises from divisions among us. Let Mr. LINCOLN be rediected and the rebels will abandon the contest. They will persevere and struggle until the Presidential election with the hope for change.

### DANGER NO FROM FOREIGN INTERVENTION, OR REBEL ARMIES.

I tell you, my friends, the danger is not from foreign intervention, nor from the rebel armies. With union and harmony among the loyal and earnest men of the loyal States these can be crushed and overcome.

I invoke then, the union of all loyal men for the sake of the Union! I invoke the union of all lovers of liberty for the sake of liberty!

### OUR AMERICA OF THE PAST HAS GONE FOREVER.

The America of the past is gone forever. It will be seen no more. The America of the future—who can say to-day what it is to be? A new nation is to be born from the agony through which the country is now passing. This new nation is to be wholly free. Liberty, equality before the law, is to be its great corner stone. I say this new nation is to be wholly free. Much yet remains to be done to secure this. Many a battle in the field has yet to be fought and won against the mighty power which fights for Slavery, for oppression, for this barbarous system of the past. Many a battle has yet to be fought and won on the higher sphere of moral conflict, and n any a relic of the barbarous past has to be obliterated before the light of the glorious future will clearly shine upon our country.

### IMMEDIATE SUBDUCTION REBEL SLAVE POWER.

Our immediate duty is to subdue the rebel Slave power in the field, and exterminate Slavery and every relic of its barbarous code from statute and Constitution, from Church and State. Hence as a Representative I have struggled to abolish every prop and stay of Slavery, to wipe from the statute-book everything which can be used as a shield or defence, or refuge for this scourge of my country. I would, if possible, give to the great Proclamation of Emancipation the additional sanction of Congressional enactment. I would abolish by act of Congress, Slavery in every State and Territory throughout the United States, and finally I would amend the Constitution, prohibiting its existence forever.

### IS SLAVERY DEAD?

Although a distinguished Representative from this City has declared upon the floor of Congress that Slavery is dead, yet, like its proper emblem, the snake, life lingers long in the cursed institution. It is too strong. it has too many friends, its intrenchments a e too deeply rooted in prejudice and error to permit me to believe life is extinct. Let the Rail-Splitter of Illinois give it other and still harder blows before the great contest is ended. For myself I mean to fight this cursed institution, this institution which is the cause of the war, which has caused all the expenditure of blood and treasure shed since the war began, this institution that has filled our whole land with suffering and sent mourning and sadness into every social circle. I mean to fight it until neither on statute book nor constitution shall there be left a single section or word which can give sanction to the stupendous wrong. When, everywhere throughout our land, from the lakes of the Gulf, from east to west, there shall not be a single slave beneath our flag, then and not till then will I consider Slavery dead. Remember the restoration of CHARLES II. in England. In the days of CROMWELL the republican roundheads believed monarchy was dead in England, a few years passed and it was stronger than ever. No, my friends, the contest with Slavery is not yet over.

There are three great epochs which mark the progress of liberty in modern times:

*First*—The acquisition of *Magna Charta* on the field of Runnymede.

*Second*—The enunciation of the great truths embodied in the Declaration of American Independence.

*Third*—And not inferior in grandeur—is the Proclamation of Emancipation issued by ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The two earlier of these great historical events have been the theme of the poet and orator for many years. The artist has attempted to picture them upon canvas.

The picture of the Iron Barons of England, aided by the Saxon Commons, extorting from King John the great charter of English liberty, has been often painted. The signing of the Declaration of Independence is familiar to every American citizen. An artist worthy of the grand theme is to-day at the White House, transferring to canvas the greatest event of modern times, the reading by President LINCOLN of the Proclamation of Emancipation to his Cabinet.

LINCOLN lives to accomplish two great purposes.

1. *To restore national unity.*

2. To become the *emancipator of his country.* These are his great tasks. Will you withdraw him from power before he completes these tasks? For these great ends he has labored and toiled through difficulties and obstacles only known to himself and to God. He seems to be approaching a triumphant end. Lovers of liberty from across the ocean, from France, from Germany, from England, are giving him the "*all hail*" of success. If you, on the eve of his great triumph, withdraw your confidence, strip him of power, you shake the confidence of the world in the ability of the people to govern. You weaken the faith, and you shake the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world. What is far worse, you encourage the rebels and endanger the triumph of our cause. The President, with his own hand, has written *Liberty* and *Union* on our banner. By this sign we have won battles. By this sign we shall conquer. In all the dark days of our country, since the war began, the people have ever been steadfast, true, self sacrificing and sagacious. Their brave hands have held aloft our banner when some leaders would have yielded it. With an unanimity and earnestness unknown since the days of WASHINGTON. they declare for LINCOLN's reelection. [Applause.] From Maine to California, Iowa to Maryland, from Minnesota to West Virginia, there is substantially no dissenting voice. Men are nothing, the cause is everything. The people are for the establishment of national unity and the entire abolition of Slavery. They regard the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN as the most efficient means of securing these great ends. [Cheers.] There are those who doubt whether the resources of our country are adequate to carry us successfully through the work in which we are engaged. But I would suggest that our national resources, when developed, are equal to those of the whole continent of Europe. If all Europe can pay our national debt with ease, so can we when our national unity is established. Let us, then, he said, crown the mighty military struggle in which we are engaged and which now seems to be a triumphant close—let us crown it by exhibiting that stability and fidelity to our principles and our leaders which shall exhibit our devotion to the Union, and our determination that by its multiplied blessings and by making it the home of liberty, liberty regulated by law, we will make the Union perpetual. To secure national unity based on liberty to all, I earnestly support ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President. The constitutional period for the election of a President approaches, and compels an answer to the question, Who shall lead us through this fearful storm to the haven of peace? Shall we change leaders while the tempest of battle is raging? No, say the people, with that *instinctive sagacity* which has all along characterized them. They have already settled this question, with a unanimity never equaled since the days of MADISON and WASHINGTON. From Maine to Maryland, from Minnesota to California, from ocean to ocean, from north to south, there is but one voice. It is emphatic, earnest, spontaneous, unprompted; having its origin in the faith which the people every where feel in the honesty, justice, truth, courag , patriotism and good sense of the President. The "*secret circulars*," organizations, and efforts of politicians, to divert or change it, will be idle and useless. This choice of the people will be ratified at the ballot-box by a vote never before surpassed in unanimity. Why is this? It is because the people recognize in ABRAHAM LINCOLN *the apostle of liberty.*

### LINCOLN THE APOSTLE OF LIBERTY

It is his mission to restore national unity, on the basis of universal liberty. He is to lead the people through this revolution and preserve the old safeguard of freedom embodied in Magna Charta and the Constitution of the United States. When he leaves the Presidential chair, in 1869, we are to be one people, one nation, and every man secured in the enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Every man equal before the law. Every man enjoying liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus. [Cheers.] From the day of the commencement of the public life of Mr. LINCOLN, his life has been consecrated to one purpose, that of freeing his country from ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of a truth, has slain the monster. There are dangerous e ements in our midst, and a Presidential election in the midst of a civil war will try the capacity of the people for self-government as they have never been tried before. We are in the midst of rushing torrents of opinion and passion dangerous and difficult to control. We are tossing on the billows of a raging sea. Anxious friends of liberty are every where asking, will the great American Republic strand for want of order and rule? Confidence in our success has been continually increasing. Is it wise to change our leader in the midst of this storm, and while all the world is admiring the honesty, the justice, the fidelity and the wisdom of that leader? No, rather let us give no indications of weakness or division among ourselves, but uniting, all, for our country and for liberty, let us rally around the pilot who has thus far guided us in safety. In response to the cry that comes from the rebels at Richmond, "*anybody* but LINCOLN," let us reply, "*nobody* but LINCOLN!" until liberty triumphs, and national unity is restored.

Mr. LINCOLN's public life commenced with his memorable speech at Springfield, June, 1857.

### HIS TRAINING.

Let us see what had been his previous training for his great work. It was not the training of the schools; it was better. It was a struggle with difficulties among the people. He had the foundation of perfect integrity, truth, candor, sobriety, self-control, self-reliance, modesty. With clear judgment, sound common sense, shrewd knowledge of human nature, *he is the most American of Americans.* He had served a single term in Congress, but his education, his preparation, was among the people, in humble and homely positions; a flat-boatman, a rail-splitter, a surveyor, a member of the Legislature in a frontier State, a lawyer, in the log court-houses of the West. While he had no university schooling, few, if any, have had a better training to develop and strengthen his intellectual powers than he. This may seem strange, but let me explain, and its truth will, I think, be conceded.

He was trained at the bar in a school where giants were his competitors, and he bore off the crown.

### WHO WERE HIS COMPETITORS?

Some twenty years ago, there gathered around the plain, pine tables of the frontier court-houses of Central Illinois a very remarkable combination of men. Among them, and concededly their leader, was ABRAHAM LINCOLN; STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, his great *political* riva ; LYMAN TRUMBULL, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate; E. D. BAKER, the able, the eloquent Senator, soldier, and martyr to liberty; Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, who won a high reputation at Washington a d on the battle-fields of Mexico; Gen. JOHN J. HARDIN, an able and eloquent lawyer, who fell on the bloody field of Buena Vista; JAMES A. MCDOUGAL, the present Senator from California; WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, present Senator from Illinois, and Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, now in the field. Besides these was the late Gov. BISSELL, whose manly vindication of the bravery of the Illinois volunteers in Mexico, against the aspersions of JEFFERSON DAVIS, will be well remembered; a vindication which resulted in a challenge from the traitor DAVIS, which was accepted by BISSELL, but from which DAVIS backed down, it is said under the advice of Gen. TAYLOR. These men, of national reputation, and others equally able, but whose pursuits have been confined at home, were the competitors with LINCOLN. These were the men in contest with whom ABRAHAM LINCOLN was trained for the terrible ordeal through which he is passing.

### CONTEST BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

The contest between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS in 1858, was the most remarkable in American history. They were the acknowledged leaders, each of his party. Both men of great and marked individuality of character. The prize was the Senatorship of the great State of Illinois, and the success of the Republican or Democratic party. DOUGLAS had the additional stimulant of the Presidency in view. These two trained leaders met, at designated places, and in the presence of immense crowds of people, debated the great questions at issue.

DOUGLAS went through this campaign like a conquering hero. He had his special train of cars, his band of music, his body guard of devoted friends, a cannon was carried on the train, the firing from which announced his approach to the place of meeting. Such a canvass involved, necessarily, very large expenditures, and it has been said that DOUGLAS did not expend less than $50,000 in this canvass. Some idea of the plain, simple, frugal habits of Mr. LINCOLN may be gathered, when I tell you that at its close, having occupied several months, Mr. LINCOLN said, with the idea, apparently, that he had been somewhat extravagant, "I do not believe I have spent a cent less than five hundred dollars in this canvass."

Senator DOUGLAS was at that time the leading debater in the United States Senate. He had been accustomed to meet for years in Congress the trained leaders of the nation, and never, either in single combat or taking the fire of a whole party, had he been discomfited. He was bold, defiant, confident, aggressive; fertile in resources, terrible in denunciation, familiar with political history, practised in all controversial discussion, of indomitable physical and moral courage, and unquestionably the most formidable man in the nation on the stump. The friends of Mr. LINCOLN were not without misgivings when the challenge was given and accepted for a campaign with DOUGLAS, on the stump. Mr. LINCOLN was cool, candid, truthful, logical, never betrayed into an unfair statement; and it was wonderful how, in these discussions, as in every other act of his public life, he has impressed the people with his honesty and fairness. Every hearer of these debates went away with the conviction, whatever his political views, "LINCOLN believes what he says. he is candid, and he would not misstate a fact, or take an unfair advantage to secure a triumph." He had one advantage over DOUGLAS. He was always good-humored. He had always his apt story for illustration, and while DOUGLAS was sometimes irritable, and would lose his temper, LINCOLN never lost his.

DOUGLAS carried away the most popular applause, but LINCOLN made the deeper and more lasting impression. DOUGLAS did not disdain an immediate triumph, while LINCOLN looked to permanent conviction. DOUGLAS addressed the feelings and prejudices with a power and adroitness never surpassed. LINCOLN stated his propositions and proved their truth with irresistible logic. DOUGLAS carried the majority of the Legislature of Illinois, but LINCOLN had the majority of the popular vote. DOUGLAS secured the Senatorship, and LINCOLN gained the Presidency. The wonderful endurance of these men, both of iron constitutions, was strikingly manifest during this contest. But at its close, DOUGLAS could not articulate clearly for some weeks, while LINCOLN's voice was clearer, stronger, and he himself was in better health at the end than he was at the beginning of the contest.

The friends of each of these great leaders claimed the victory. All must admit, that each met in his antagonist a foeman worthy of his steel.

The nomination of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, came to him unsought and unsolicited. The great leaders of national parties struggled by their powerful friends and organizations for the nomination at Chicago. Mr. LINCOLN remained quietly at his home in Springfield, pursuing the usual course of his quiet, simple life, and the Presidency sought him, he did not go after nor seek it. Many have seen in the manner in which he was called to the Executive Mansion the finger of Providence.

### LINCOLN LEAVING HOME FOR WASHINGTON.

I need not recall the dark and threatening aspect of affairs in the Winter of 1860-'61. A long planned, deep-laid conspiracy, about to break upon the land, with all the horrors of civil war. Patriots saw the tornado coming, saw the traitors plotting and planning the destruction of the Government, disarming, plundering it, binding it, preparing it to fall an easy victim into the hands of traitors, and yet had no means to resist, because all its machinery was in the hands of traitors. How impatiently and fearfully they waited for the 4th of March all will remember. The President elect felt the oppressive weight of responsibility resting upon him. There is not a more simple, touching and beautiful speech in the English language than that which he uttered to his neighbors from the platform of the rail-car, on bidding good-bye to his home, to enter upon the duties of the Presidency.

"For more than twenty-five years I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here me most cherished ties of earth were assumed. Here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried.

To you, my friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange checkered past seems to crowd now upon my mind. To-day I leave you. I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon Gen. WASHINGTON. Unless the Great God who assisted him shall be with and aid me, I cannot prevail; but if the same Omniscient mind, and the same Almighty arm that directed and protected him shall guide and support me I shall not fail; *I shall succeed.* Let us pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To him I commend you all. Permit me to ask that, with equal sincerity and faith, you will invoke His wisdom and guidance for me."

The feeling of the people was impressively exhibited by the mottos on the banners which they extended across the streets through which he passed on his way to the Capitol. "We will pray for you," was often the significant motto.

### LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION.

No so impressive an inauguration as that of Mr. LINCOLN has occurred since the inauguration of WASHINGTON. He had been threatened with assassination, and the rebels had intended his murder as he passed through Baltimore. On his arrival here he found the public offices filled with traitors. Strange as it may seem, the rebel Gens. LEE and JOE and ALBERT JOHNSTON, and EWELL and HILL, STEWART and MAGRUDER, PEMBERTON and WINDER held, in March and April, 1861, leading positions in our army. Traitors were everywhere.

The citizens of Washington were, a large portion of them, in sympathy with the rebels. Secession had been preceded by secret conspiracy, concocted by those holding the highest official trusts. It had been veiled by perjured professions of loyalty. On Mr. LINCOLN's arrival here these were the men he found in all the public offices, and he was encircled on every side by spies and traitors. None who witnessed it will ever forget the scene of that inauguration. Standing on the eastern front of the Capitol, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate and House of Representatives, the high officers of the army and navy around him, a mingled crowd of traitors and patriots, with many an eye looking searchingly into his neighbor's to learn whether he gazed upon a traitor or a friend; standing there amidst scowling enemies with murder and treason in their hearts, LINCOLN was cool and determined. He read his inaugural with a voice clear and distinct enough to be heard by twice ten thousand people. When with reverent look he swore by the Eternal God that he would faithfully "*preserve, protect and defend*" the Constitution, his great rival, DOUGLAS, stood, at his *accident*, at his side. DOUGLAS knew, perhaps, better than the President himself, the dangers and difficulties which surrounded him. He was observed to whisper in the ear of Mr. LINCOLN, and I believe gave to the President the assurance that in the dark and difficult future he would stand by him and give him his utmost aid in upholding the Constitution and crushing treason and rebellion. Nobly did DOUGLAS redeem that pledge. After the rebel attack on Sumter, he boldly made the well known declaration that there could now be but two parties, patriots and traitors. Had he lived he would have sustained the President with all the vigor and energy peculiar to his character.

### REMARKABLE PREDICTION OF DOUGLAS IN JANUARY, 1861.

Here I will pause a moment to state a most remarkable prediction made by DOUGLAS in January, 1861. The statement is furnished to me by Gen. C. B. STEWART, of New York, a gentleman of the highest respectability.

DOUGLAS was asked by Col. STEWART, (who was making a New Year's call on Mr. DOUGLAS,) "What will be the result of the efforts of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates to divide the Union?" DOUGLAS replied, "The cotton States are making an effort to draw in the border States to their schemes of secession, and I am too fearful they will succeed. If they do succeed, there will be the most terrible civil war the world has ever seen, lasting for years. Virginia will become a charnel house; but the end will be the triumph of the Union cause. One of their first efforts will be to take possession of this Capital to give them prestige abroad, but they will never succeed in taking it; the North will raise *en masse* to defend it; but it will become a city of hospitals; the churches will be used for the sick and wounded; and even this house and the Minnesota block (now the Douglas Hospital) may be devoted to that purpose before the end of the war." Gen. STEWART inquired, "What justification is there for all this?" DOUGLAS replied, "There is no justification, nor any pretence of any. If they will remain in the Union I will go as far as the Constitution will permit to sustain their just rights, and I do not doubt but a majority of Congress will do the same. But," said he, rising on his feet and extending his arm, "if the Southern States attempt to secede from this Union without further cause, I am in favor of their having just so many slaves, and just so much slave territory, as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, *and no more.*"

On the 4th of March thereafter, surrounded by spies and traitors, the treasury robbed, the army and navy dispersed, knowing scarcely who to trust, the President took possession of the White House, and entered upon his duties.

### NATIONAL UNITY IS WORTH ALL THE SACRIFICES WE ARE MAKING TO SNCURE IT.

I represent a central portion of the Union, and the rain that falls in my district flows, a part of it, into the Gulf of Mexico, and a portion of it following the great chain of the mighty Lakes, finds its way through the St. Lawrence and the Hudson, to the Atlantic. To us in the Great West, the Union is a necessity. We must have the outlets East and South. The great soldier of Illinois having opened the Mississippi, is now subduing the rebel armies, and we trust is about to take the rebel capital on the Atlantic slope of the Alleghanies. The Great West with one hand clasps the East, and with the other she grasps the South, and will hold this Union together.

There are those who doubt whether the resources of our country are adequate to carry successfully through the stupendous work in which we are engaged. In reply, let me suggest one consideration not often adverted to. Our national resources are, when developed, equal to those of the whole continent of Europe. What Europe could do as one nation, we can do when united in one great republic. If all Europe could pay our national debt with ease; so can we when national unity is established. Let me illustrate this idea.

If the map of our country extending from the base of the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Atlantic, were laid over the map of Europe, that portion of the globe which for the last, thousand years has engrossed the attention of the civilized world would be entirely covered. It would overspread those monarchies, empires and nationalities which for ages have been antagonistic, belligerent—the great battle-fields of Europe. The map of the United States would cover the theatre of the great wars which have desolated and depopulated again and again the Eastern world, from France and Waterloo, to Sebastopol. Human beings by the millions have been sacrificed in the wars of the FREDERICKS, of the LOUISES, of the PHILLIPS, and the CHARLESES, of the MARLBOROUGHS and of the BONAPARTES. Millions and millions of treasure, wrung from the toil of the laboring masses, have been expended in fortifying frontiers and in operations of these wars. Rivers of blood have flowed; so that you cannot take a day's ride in Europe without passing over fields memorable for human slaughter. Shall these scenes of butchery and desolation be reënacted in our own beloved country? Shall this fair land, lately so peaceful, prosperous and happy, become disintegrated and broken up into fragments? Shall the Hudson, the Susquehannah, the Delaware, the Potomac, the Ohio and the Mississippi, bristle with fortifications? Shall the Atlantic States contend in battle with the generous West? Shall we ever reenact upon our fair prairies and broad lakes the bloody pages of European history? Shall fratricidal wars, with all their horrors, their merciless expenditures of blood and treasure, darken the future pages of American history?

God forbid? Could some divine agency, a thousand years ago, have made of Europe a great nationality, leveling its dividing mountains, and mingling its clans into one great homogeneous people, and made it free, virtuous and wise enough to maintain unity, what untold misery would have been prevented. No leveling of dividing mountains is here necessary. God in his goodness has fashioned our country, vast as it is, for unity. He has given us one language, the same laws, and one glorious flag. He has made one great nationality a necessity. He has blessed us with liberty. Let us second God's plans, and a d and strengthen by every generous means the influences which shall hold us together forever.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

### A Bill to Provide for its Greater Efficiency

In the Senate of the United States, April 30, 1864, Mr. SUMNER asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

A bill to provide for the greater efficiency of the civil service of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a board of examiners, consisting of three commissioners, at salaries of —— dollars a year. And the commissioners may appoint a clerk to the board, with an annual compensation of $2,000; and these sums, and the necessary expenses of the board, including rent and the trave ing expenses of the commissioners and clerk, shall be paid from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be appointed after the date of this act to any civil office under the United States, whether by way of original appointment or promotion, unless recommended by a certificate of the board: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to offices the appointing power to which is by the Constitution vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided, however*, That applicants for such offices shall be examined by the board, if they present themselves, and shall receive certificates in the same manner as other applicants.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the board shall hold examinations of applicants for civil office under the United States, at such places as they may designate, and at times to be determined by consideration of the needs of the service, and the number of vacancies to be filled, after consultation with the President, courts, or heads of department, as the case may be, and after public notice of the time, place, and regulations of proposed examination.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That applicants for examination shall be citizens of the United States, (including all persons born in the United States, and not owing allegiance elsewhere,) between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, and shall furnish such testimonials of personal character, and take such oath of allegiance as the board shall prescribe; and all fees received under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the board into the Treasury of the United States; *Provided*, That if the examination is for any office, the duties of which are to be performed in any particular State, then the applicant, in addition to the above requirements, shall have resided in such State one year before the time of examination, and in such case the board shall designate a place of examination within such State: *Provided, however*, That the President may suspend the operation of the preceding proviso as to any States or parts of States where he may deem it expedient so to do.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the board shall determine, after consultation with the President, courts, or heads of departments, as the case may be, upon the subjects of examination, and also whether the examination shall be oral, written, or both, and shall have full discretion as to the regulation of the examinations, and may employ such learned and honorable men as they may see fit to assist in the examinations, or to superintend examinations in their absence, and shall report their doings annually to Congress.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the board, after the examination, shall assign the rank of the applicants according to the degree of merit and fitness shown; and he who stands at the head of the list shall have the choice of vacancies in the particular department or branch for which he was examined, and so on down the list to the minimum of merit which shall have been fixed by the board, beyond which no certificate shall be given. The board may, if they see fit, assign the right of seniority as a result of the first examination, or may require a further examination, the result of which shall determine seniority.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That after the appointment of a candidate recommended by the board, he shall not be removed except for good cause, and promotions shall be according to seniority, which shall be determined in all cases by the dates of the recommendations of the board and the rank therein assigned; but it shall be allowable to make one-fifth of the promotions on account of merit irrespective of seniority.

# REBEL NEWS AND SPECULATIONS.

## A GLORIOUS FUTURE.

## VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS CENSURED.

## THE WILMINGTON FIRE.

## Incident in the Bombardment of Charleston.

## FINANCE—FOOD—PRISONERS, &c.

We have the following additional interesting extracts from the latest Richmond papers thus far received:

### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

#### A GLORIOUS FUTURE.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, May 7.*

Three years of bitter war have now elapsed. During that time events have occurred that have no parallel in history, and whose recital will never be believed except by those who witnessed. Armies composed of the vilest material that ever gathered to scourge mankind, inflamed by promise of gain and unfettered license, marched to the conquest of a country guilty only of loving the laws and religion of freemen. The truth is suppressed, and the world knows not what has followed in the track of the Federal bands. The beautiful Delta, from Memphis to the Gulf, once the abode of wealth and a happy civilization, has been given to the torch and the flood, and, when pillage ceased to be profitable, was abandoned to the water-fowl and to solitude. The dignity of men nor the modesty of women were respected. Convicts, landed upon the piers of New-York, fresh from the alleys of Europe, were tempted by the silver plate of the table, and the delicate charms which chivalry respects. The costlier articles were reserved to the Commanding-Generals, and the remainder of the country was appropriated to regimental plunder. General orders were issued prescribing the rules of pillage, and defining, in grades, the rights of the conquerors. It were indelicate to paint the details. Gen. TURCHIN, first gathering heaps of wealth for himself, in a town distinguished for its female schools, issued an order that all law was suspended for two hours, and that no report must be made to him of what occurred during that time. For this he received a new commission from the Dictator. ROSECRANS shipped silver ware and cotton from the Cumberland to the Tennessee, and his victims, first robbed, filled the jails of Nashville and the Lakes. BUTLER, less infamous than others, and BANKS, more cruel and avaricious than all, erected gibbets and conducted executions. Torture was applied to compel a disclosure of hidden riches, and the confession secured to the victims imprisonment instead of death. Negroes were urged to crimes whose names must not be mentioned, and, more humane than their new masters, spared many within their power. From Vicksburgh, across the State of Mississippi, the march of SHERMAN'S army can be traced like the fire-path of the prairie. Not a fence remains. A black spot indicates where the dwelling stood. It is the reverse of what was created. Nature shrinks and disowns herself. For this achievement the Dictator has given him the command of the army o Chattanooga. Nor do they who affirm loyalty to the conquerors escape. Their duplicity is denounced, and it is declared that they confess allegiance only that they may play the character of spies. This construction makes them the attractive object of plunder. East Tennessee, which the Dictator has with some truth declared is partial to his arms, retains only its lofty mountains and its living running water. Its rich valleys, decked with perpetual green, and seeming in vanity to smile at their own beauty, are uninhabited, save by injured women and starving children. From Greenville to Chattanooga, over which the Federal cavalry have trod, the grass grows, but humanity cannot exist.

If from these scenes, enacted in blasphemy of freedom, we turn to the stately attitude of those who defy, and who will die if they do not succeed, we shall be moved by emotions of admirat on as strong as ever rose at the sight of the noble and sublime. All the interests, all the property, all the lives, of a whole people have, by law and universal acclamation, been sacredly devoted to secure honor and independence. Where in history is there a parallel? * * * *

If the *East* LEE, patient and brave, good and skillful, keeps strong guard over Virginia, even as the child clings to the mother that bore him. In his front he has driven back army after army of the invader in sickening discomfiture, and has dashed him from his breast as the rock throws back the wave. In the West, the errors of the past have been corrected, and intelligence now commands brave hearts and strong arms. All the appointments and material of successful war are being sufficiently supplied. The armies are larger in numbers and in efficiency, and spirit four-fold stronger than ever before. The night which seemed so long, and which has been so black, is now lighted by the bivouac of hope, and the soldiers all think they see the streaks of the morning appear. New systems of labor adapted to the necessities of the occasion have created and restored the needed supplies, and sufficiency prevails where want had threatened. The civil and local machinery works smoothly with the national power, and all believing in the future receive orders from Richmond, and return profitable obedience. The sick are nursed by organized angels of mercy, and the stragglers are returned to their posts by the aged and decrepid, who refuse refuge to all who do not serve their country. Ordnance stores, of which at first there was so much need, now exceed the demand. Fortifications, erected without reference to private property, have secured exterior points against sudden attack, and have mobilized the heavy garrisons for the field. Troops can now be massed for extensive battle, and a disparity of forces will disappear. Thus soon in the campaign, the failure of the enemy at Cumberland Hill, the disastrous retreat of SHERMAN from Meridian, the slaughter of the invaders in Florida, the defeated conspiracy of KILPATRICK and DAHLGREN to burn Richmond, and murder its people, which failed because cowards ran and brave men defended, the just sentence of Fort Pillow, the heavy loss in North Carolina, the extensive victory in Louisiana, resulting in the destruction of the Yankee army, and the relief of a loyal people, the steady lines on the Rapidan, against which the foe has struck and now lies stricken—these and other omens give new confidence, if any were needed.

#### VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS CENSURED.

*From the Richmond Enquirer.*

The exalted position of Vice-President has never before been used to criticise laws the execution of which might at any moment devolve upon the incumbent. It was this extraordinary spectacle, and no hostility or unfriendliness to Mr. STEPHENS, that induced us to comment upon his late speech. His prompt acquiescence in the request of members of the Georgia Legislature to address that body, indicated no unwillingness to increase and widen the "disaffection" and the speech contained no rebuke of that "general disinclination to obey the laws." Where existed any such dissatisfaction, even with the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, as demanded counsel of the Vice-President, emaciated and suffering from sickness? It is true, the Governor of Georgia had called together the Legislature of that State; but surely there was no danger to be apprehended from the Representatives of Georgia? Their action upon this very measure was mud, even after Mr. STEPHENS' speech. Then, where was the necessity for the Vice-President to come forth from his sick chamber, weak and suffering, to further exhaust his recuperating faculties with an hour and more of speaking?

Mr. STEPHENS has the same right to oppose the Administration that we have to support it, and we yield to him the same conscientiousness that we claim for ourselves. But that he should take open opposition to a *law*, after it had been enacted, requires that he should show such evil and injurious effects upon the people as would not permit a good citizen to remain silent. If the people were pursuing their usual avocations, discharging their accustomed duties, and feeling no special injury from the law, it looks more like the agitation of a demagogue than the advice of a patriot, to stir up opposition and excite alarm where none was felt before. Where was the fearful gloom or furious disorder portending discontent or threatening intestine disturbances? "They who truly mean well must be fearful of acting ill."

We have no "tests" of patriotism, we do not expect "coincidence of opinion with the President or Congress," nor do we expect the Vice-President to be advising the Legislatures of the States against the laws of the land.

The functions of Mr. STEPHENS and Judge HALYBURTON were not different in regard to this measure, for we will not for one moment believe that Mr. STEPHENS was the mere advocate, the attorney of Gov. BROWN, seeking to make the best of the Governor's case. No! We prefer to believe that Mr. STEPHENS was uttering a constitutional argument, pronouncing a conscientious judgment, and giving a legal opinion upon the constitutionality of the law, and Judge HALYBURTON was doing the same. Therefore, we offset the one against the other.

### THE WILMINGTON FIRE.

The Wilmington *Journal* of May 1, furnishes the subjoined particulars in regard to the late destructive fire at that place:

"Yesterday morning at 12:40 o'clock, a fire broke out in a warehouse or shed, on the western side of the Cape Fear River, some 200 feet south of the ferry, which is opposite to the Market Dock.

From this point it spread with amazing rapadity, and in an inconceivably short space of time every building on the western side of the river, south of the depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, was enveloped in flames.

When we arrived at the dock, the whole western bank of the river, for several squares, was one line of flame, and it was feared that the railroad depot with the workshops of the company, would also be destroyed.

The destruction of property is very great. We sum it as nearly as we can as follows:

The Confederate Government lost 800 bales cotton burnt, of which about 300 were Sea Island—say $800,000. It lost also in materials and work in progress at BERRY'S ship-yard, about $100,000.

T. ANDREA lost 2,500 bales of cotton—300 of it Sea Island—say $2,430,000.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company lost 187 bales; J. W. THOMAS 37 bales—say $200,000.

In Capt. HALLETT'S sheds there were 850 bales of cotton, 47 of it in Sea Island, belonging to the State of Virginia, and sundry other parties. Also, rope and bagging to the amount of $100,000. All burned. Total loss about $900,000.

RANKIN & MARTIN'S Rosin Oil Works, about $70,000. Insurance to the amount of $7,000. B. HALLET'S loss in shed about $25,000. Insurance $3,000.

The Southern Express Company lost two cars with merchandise, also some merchandise in a small warehouse. Loss about $100,000.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, shed, &c., at ferry, $10,000.

The damage to the machinery and tools at B. W. & W. L. BERRY'S ship-yard is comparatively light. Most of the workmen's tools were saved. They expect to be able to resume work in about three weeks. The sheds and saw-mill machinery in rear of ship-yard is the principal loss. Estimated total, $25,000.

The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company lost the small wooden building in which the President, Treasurer and Superintendent had their offices. All the contents were saved. The building was of little value. The chief loss of railroad property was 25 freight cars. 15 of them belonging to the Georgia Central Road, 8 to the Wilmington and Manchester Road, and 2 to the Southern Express Company. Total loss in cars, $150,000.

Thus far we have a summing up of about $4,800,000, but this does not include the injury to a quarter of a mile of wharfing, mainly ruined, nor the loss of the sheds and buildings belonging to the Confederate Government and to other parties, nor the injury to the cotton press. These and other things not necessary to mention can hardly be estimated for at the present time, since it may be impossible to replace them, and difficult to do without them. We are happy, indeed, to learn that the cotton press itself is expected to be in operation again in a short time. It is probable that when the whole loss is known, and the wharves, buildings, &c., have been included, it will fall little, if anything, short of $6,000,000.

The usual doubts are expressed as to whether this tremendous fire was accidental or the result of incendiarism. It may have been either.

### A MILITARY ORDER.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.—1. To prevent straggling in the army, commanding officers, upon the receipt of orders to move from one command to another, will forward to the General-Commanding to whom he is ordered to report, a field return, which will exhibit the present strength of their commands. When their destination is reached, a like return will be made to the same Commander, upon which the number and names of the absentees and the cause of their absence will be stated. Similar returns will be forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector-General. Officers will be held strictly accountable by Commanding-Generals for any straggling that may occur with their troops.

2. Special attention is called to the appropriation by impressment or horses for cavalry service. It is without warrant of law, and will not be allowed under any circumstances whatever. Commanding-Generals and inspecting officers will promptly report to this office any violation of this order.

3. Prisoners captured south of Richmond will be sent direct to Andersonville, Sumter County, Ga.

4. Special agents, to make purchases, or secure shipment of supplies, will not be sent to any foreign port, except in cases of most urgent necessity; of which necessity report will be made immediately to the Secretary of War. All purchases will be made by agents, under orders from the Secretary of War; or by officers charged with the export and importation of cotton and purchase of foreign supplies; or by officers or agents acting under express authority from the General-Commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department.

5. All horses impressed by the Government, sold, or in any manner assigned to officers, will be immediately restored to the Quartermaster's Department, to be appropriated to the public service, as contemplated by law. Such sales and consignments by order of a Commanding-General are prohibited, and will not be sanctioned.

6. Every officer hereafter appearing in behalf of a prisoner, on trial before a military court or court-martial, will do so only upon the condition and understanding that he is under a pledge of honor that he has not and will not receive compensation therefor. * * * * * *

9. Each company of infantry must consist of at least sixty-four *privates*; of cavalry, sixty *privates*; of artillery, eighty-four *privates*. The muster into service of new companies in the reserve forces having a less number of privates is positively prohibited.

10. Paragraph XVII, General Order No. 42, current series, is thus amended:

"The tobacco ration issued to enlisted men will be one pound per month."

By order, (Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Inspector-General.

### FINANCE AND FOOD.

#### THE DERANGEMENT OF THE CURRENCY.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, May 7.*

During the past week five dollar notes of the Confederate States Treasury have depreciated twenty-five per cent., and before the present week is ended will reach thirty-three and a third, in anticipation of the legalized depreciation

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

## Arrival of the Mails by the North American.

## GARIBALDI'S FAREWELL ADDRESSES.

## The Cases of the Rappahannock and J. L. Gerity.

## The Liverpool Rams --- The Alexandra.

### OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

**The Paris Conference on Mexican Affairs—The New Emperor of Mexico on his Journey—Frauds on the Mexican Loan—A Paris Canard—Exhibition of Modern Paintings and Statuary—An American Sculptor—The Workings of Arbitrary Power—The Corps Legislatif.**

PARIS, Tuesday, April 26, 1864.

The great question in Europe since my last letter has been the London Conferences on the Danish war. The Conference met on April 21, and was adjourned without doing any business, because M. DE BEUST, the plenipotentiary of the Germanic Diet, had not arrived, and therefore the representatives of Austria and Prussia declined to attend. This put-off was humiliating for Lord RUSSELL, who had boasted that, come what may, he, with the concurrence of France, would proceed to business on that day. There was another meeting yesterday, but we learn by telegraph that no armistice was agreed to, the Austrian and Prussian plenipotentiaries saying that they were without instructions, and must refer to their Governments. A design to occupy the whole of Jutland, in spite of the Western Powers, is attributed to Prussia. The news given in the Paris *Mémorial Diplomatique* of Sunday, and which you will see repeated in the telegrams of the London papers of April 25, that France and England would make a *casus belli* of the refusal of the armistice, is far from being confirmed. It seems rather that France and England will go on eating humble pie, and that the pig-headed King of Prussia and his adventurous Minister BISMARK will get all the benefit of their hardy, initiative and resolute determination to press the German views of the conflict to the utmost extent. The fact that the Queen of England, thinking she is obeying the spirit of her deceased husband, Prince ALBERT, favors the German cause, as far as she can, undoubtedly paralyses English diplomacy.

The new Emperor of Mexico has at last got clear away. He wanted to pay a visit to the Queen of Spain, but she would not receive him because he has not been officially recognized by her Government. The latest news of him is that he was stopping two days at Gibraltar, but was expected to sail from that on the 26th. Amusing stories are told of the precautions to be taken against yellow fever when MAXIMILIAN lands at Vera Cruz. The vessel is to anchor a long way from the shore, so as to be out of the way of miasma, and his Majesty is to go on shore at sunrise, when the infection is supposed to be less dangerous than at other times. Once landed he goes ahead into the interior as fast as possible. My own impression is that the new-fledged Emperor is very likely to die of funk before he gets near Vera Cruz at all. He is a poor, weedy, delicate specimen of humanity, without any physical or moral constitution worth a groat, and it was precisely because of his want of energy and habitual indolence that the Emperor NAPOLEON selected him for a tool.

Tremendous frauds have been going on about the Mexican loan. It has never at any moment commanded a *bona fide* premium on the Bourse. Plenty of "stags" had *carte blanche* from the promoters to sell as much of it as they liked; but they could find no buyers except outside men, who, it was well known, would never pay if they lost. On Friday night the contractors in London sent men over with instructions to spend a few thousand francs on the Boulevards after Bourse hours, and their factitious operations occasioned nominal quotations of 1⅛ premium. No such price was, however, to be got, either on the Paris or London Bourse, in any respectable quarter. I am quite sure that the loan is not subscribed by parties capable of paying up the calls.

There is great dissatisfaction in Paris, and even more wonderment, at the Prince of Wales having paid a visit to GARIBALDI. The latest canard, started by *Le Journal des Villes et Campagnes*, is that the Queen is going to marry GARIBALDI.

The exhibition of modern paintings and statues, which formerly occurred only once in two or three years, but which by a decision taken last year, is now annual, opens on May 1st, at the Crystal Palace, in the Champs Elysées. I have had a hurried private view of the pictures, while the hanging was going on. The first criticism to be made upon them is that they are too numerous. It is difficult indeed to discover genius among such heaps of mediocrity. One sensible relief to the spectator who remembers the last two or three exhibitions, is the absence of those acres of military pieces which covered the walls with memorials of the Crimean and Italian Wars. It has been wittily said that those miles of red breeches made the *Grand Salon* look like the courtyard of the Tuileries on a review day. This vein of art is now happily exhausted, at least for the moment, and the comparatively few camp and barrack pictures which still appear, are of modest and reasonable dimensions. In point of indecency in the representation of the undressed female figure, this display bangs all its predecessors. Never before were seen so many ladies going into or getting out of a bath, so many Venuses, Sultanas, Psyches, Madelines, Daphnes, Chloes, Ledas, Nymphs, Vacchantes, &c. The great success of the nude Venuses of CABANEL and BAUDET, last year, has encouraged a host of imitators. M. GEROME, the accomplished author of the Augurs, Gladiators, Phryne, &c., has a Moorish dancer which I prophecy will make a great sensation. There seems to be a special rage for Cæsars—out of compliment, I suppose, to NAPOLEON III., who is writing a life of the great Roman, and encourages his flatterers to say that he is himself a greater man than all the twelve Cæsars rolled into one. We have Cæsar on horseback, Cæsar on foot, Cæsar in bronze, Cæsar in plaster, Cæsar colossals, Cæsar writing his Commentaries, Cæsar young, and Cæsar triumphant. Talking of "rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," it may be truly said that French artists are now giving him his own with usury. There is, as last year, a special set of apartments for the rejected works of art. But these, although quite as bad as before, are not so numerous. The artists have come to understand that this exhibition, so far from doing them good, only holds them up to ridicule, and justifies the discrimination of the jury.

A model of a colossal statue of HENRY IV, which seems to me, as far as I could see it through a scaffolding to possess great merit, is being put up to-day in front of the principal entrance to the building.

Apropos of artists, I have to notice the death of M. DUBUFE, one of the most celebrated portrait painters in France; his ladies, especially, were particularly admired; and in point of delicacy of flesh tints, *pose* and harmonious arrangement of colors in their costumes, were unrivaled. He was 74 years of age.

Speaking of art reminds me that an American sculptor, Mr. RICHARD GREENOUGH, now in this city, has made the best bust of SHAKESPEARE that I have ever seen. He has selected the Chandos picture and other authentic portraits, taking scrupulously the features in which they all agree, and has composed an ideal head of intense beauty and truth. I am quite certain that England possesses no statue of SHAKESPEARE which can be compared to this. The English Committee of the Shakespeare banquet "which was to have been" held at the Grand Hotel, were delighted to obtain from Mr. GREENOUGH a promise of the loan of this bust to be placed on a pedestal behind the chairman. But, as you will see by the London papers, the French Government—with a petty, narrow-minded jealousy of the mere probability of free speech, which makes it at this moment the laughing stock of all Europe—prohibited both the French and the English Shakespeare banquets, and also a performance of SHAKESPEARE'S plays at the Porte St. Martin. Paris, where admiration for SHAKESPEARE is continually on the increase, is the only city in Europe where any celebration whatever of his tercentenary anniversary was prohibited by the police. When greater sins of NAPOLEON III. are forgotten, this unenviable distinction will be remembered against him, and be quoted as a flagrant instance of the unintelligent nature of some of the phases of his despotism.

Another miserable example of the anomalous working of arbitrary power, in conjunction with a system of universal suffrage and professed popular sovereignty, has occurred this week. A respectable tradesman, named BARTHELEMY, has been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for having lent his warehouse to M. GARNIER PAGES, last month, for an electorial meeting. The Napoleonic theory is that the people is sovereign, but that, nevertheless, a candidate who wishes to explain his platform to a constituency cannot assemble more than twenty citizens together without the Emperor's leave. Put that and that together, and if you can make out of it anything else than "humbug" I should be glad to know the process.

The Corps Legislatif will be occupied this week or the next with the discussion of a bill to amend the law on strikes and coalitions, which has hitherto pressed most iniquitously on the working classes. M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the eloquent member for Paris, has been appointed reporter on this bill, and as this is the first instance of an opposition deputy having been chosen as a reporter, his report was looked for with unusual interest. It appears in full in *La Presse* of this day, (April 26,) and a tremendously long document it is. I have not had time to read it, but I am told, and can well believe the assertion, that it displays remarkable talent and is rich in historical research. I know, however, that the result is not agreed in by the majority of M. OLLIVIER'S political friends, MM. CARNOT, GARNIER, PAGES, JULES, SIMON, &c., agreeing with TURGOT, ADAM SMITH, and the practice in England, think that strikes and coalitions are the natural right of the workman, and ought never to be punished unless accompanied by acts of violence and intimidation. But M. EMILE OLLIVIER supports the Government bill in so far as it proposes to punish severely what it calls "fraudulent manœuvres" and "concerted action" to impede the free competition of labor. It is said by the majority of the Opposition members that the above vague words will give the courts such an absolute discretionary power that the Government will be able, as heretofore, to treat any coalition whatever as a penal offence. This report gives occasion to a revival of the rumor that M. EMILE OLLIVIER—by far the most able man of the young Opposition—is disposed to rally to the Empire, and that the Emperor has his eye upon him for future Minister.

PARISIAN.

### GARIBALDI.

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

PENQUITE, PAR, CORNWALL, April 26.

Illustrious cities, highly-reputed corporations, representative bodies from every class of citizens have honored me with countless addresses, to which my heart would have desired, but time is wanting, to answer worthily. I hope, however, to be allowed to partly fulfill my debt by this special farewell of affection and gratitude to all.

On this occasion I cannot, however, speak of myself alone, because I must not interpret the many eloquent and generous words that have been addressed to me as a mere personal honor, which is of little importance beside the greatness of the cause for which in these days the hearts of the English people and mine have throbbed in unison but as a fresh proof of that sympathizing solicitude that the richest, the most prosperous, and the freest nation of the world nourishes toward another nation, which, twice recognized as the mother of civilization, has, through martyrdom, through persevering struggles, carried on with daring and with wisdom, become worthy of reassuming her place in the world, and proclaiming, "I am risen." For this reason I believe I can reveal the thought of Italy to England, as I believe I may hold up England as an example and a hope to Italy. The two nations are already sisters; they may speak together in sincerity and confidence. In England the institutions of the country, the respect for the laws, all that prodigious contexture of autonomous and yet organized forces, of order true and lawful, not vulgar nor violent, combined with absolute individual freedom, freedom of conscience, freedom of domicile, freedom of the press, of speech, and of association; the right of national defence, not the privilege of a special body, but recognized to all; an army bright in glory, yet untainted with that disease of modern times known under the sinister name of militarism—the rifle volunteers—England's pride and my dream; the strength, the decorum, the activity, the perseverance—the perseverance above all by which when a position or an institution is conquered, retreat is never known; all these things which form the admiration of civilized peoples from afar, and excite an intense desire to emulate, I would almost say to envy, on a nearer view, may and should be proposed as an example to Italy.

For myself, it was impossible to live a few days in this land without doing homage to these many truths, and, still more, without freely recording them to my fellow-countrymen, not so much in testimony of the deep impression England has left on my own mind as for a lesson and incitement to them.

To the English people I have nothing to recal which they do not know. They know what Italy desires. Italy has made up her mind to exist; she has the right to do so, and, if any should doubt, suffice, I would add, that she already exists in fact, and that nothing will prevent her completing herself. Italy desires but to break the yokes of the two adverse Powers that oppress her, and—let the world hear it—she can never rest until she shall have accomplished this aim, which is for her a question of life or death.

The English people, who would rather disappear under the ocean than allow the sacred soil of their country to be violated by the foreigner, will comprehend how legitimate are the aspirations and how immovable the resolves of my country.

England knows that by disinterestedly coöperating in favor of the destinies of Italy in 1860 she contributed to further establish order and peace in Europe—to that peace and that order which alone are durable and beneficent, because founded on justice and on progress. England will, I am convinced, become more and confirmed in this view: That if it is for Italy to show herself strong, and really to be strong and independent of servile alliances, in order to induce confidence from her true friends—amongst whom the first place is due to England—England herself will see in how much the alliance of a young, civilized and free nation, like Italy, is preferable to the heterogeneous and insecure connubium with despotic Powers.

Yet I cannot hope—I say it with grief—that Italy will be able to accomplish her destiny without again encountering the direful proof of arms. England's voice is listened to and respected. She is, in a great degree, arbitress of the fate of Europe, but let her be fully persuaded that she can never solve the Italian question, or that of the other nationalities, by any contrivance of compensations and diplomatic exchanges.

But in face of the great principle of the solidarity of peoples, proclaimed and sanctioned by universal conscience. I cannot speak of Italy alone, still less at a time when the omen and the promise of this true holy alliance have been irrevocably confirmed when lately I pressed the hands of proscribed men from every part of Europe.

On quitting this hospitable shore I can no longer conceal the secret wish of my heart—in recommending the cause of oppressed peoples to the most generous and sagacious of nations.

Since their arising is certain and their triumph fated, England will know how to spread over them the powerful shield of her name, and to sustain them, if need be, with her strong arm.

England knows that she will not be alone in thi great mission. Across the Straits there lives another gigantic people that has been ofttimes impelled by the acts of despotism to be the rival and the enemy of this country, but which freedom will be the means of turning into a peaceful competitor and friend.

Freedom! This is the sun that would fructify the sincere and formidable alliance of the two peoples—of civilization against savagery, and by which, without unsheathing the sword, the great work of the world's peace would be installed.

G. GARIBALDI.

TO THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

APRIL 26.—I cannot leave England without offering a public homage to the power of the British press, and a special tribute of gratitude to all those journals which were the sincere and faithful organs of public opinion toward me, and the benevolent interpreters of my admiration and feelings toward the nation who gave me hospitality.

I send, therefore, a hearty greeting to all the representatives of the press.

G. GARIBALDI.

### AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK AND J. L. GERITY.

*From the London Times.*

While there is an apparent lull in the great struggle on the American Continent, the plot seems to thicken and the contest to become more desperate in the Law Courts of this country. Scarcely have the Confederates obtained an advantage by the release of the *Alexandria*, when two cases, both arising out of the American war, come before the Judges of the Queen's Bench on the same day. The first is that of the *Rappahannock*, which is already familiar to our readers. The person chiefly implicated is Mr. RUMBALL, and if was understood that a formal charge would be preferred against him before the grand jury of Middlesex on Monday last. Owing to some delay in the preparation of the indictment, the inquiry was postponed till next month. The second case involves a very different class of considerations, and leads us to comparatively untrodden ground. Four men charged with piracy on board the Federal schooner *J. L. Gerity*, in November last, and detained at Liverpool upon a requisition from Mr. ADAMS, to be delivered up as criminals under the Extradition Treaty, applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The Extradition Treaty, concluded in 1842, expressly mentions "piracy" among the crimes to be excepted from the ordinary right of asylum and provides that the evidence of criminality shall be such as would justify the apprehension and commitment of the fugitive according to the laws of the country in which he is found, supposing the act alleged to have been done there. The difficulty is to apply this rule to piracy at all, and in particular to apply it to the so-called piracy of these four men. Upon their examination before the police magistrate, Mr. RAFFLES, the Captain of the *Gerity* was the chief witness against them, and deposed to the facts already stated. The defence being that a forcible capture of a vessel under such circumstances did not constitute piracy, the case was properly reserved, with the sanction of Mr. Justice WILLES, for the consideration of a superior court. A rule *nisi* has now been granted, so that it will receive the fullest discussion.

Any act of robbery or depredation at sea, which would amount to a felony if committed on land, is piracy, unless divested of that character by some lawful excuse. It is here pleaded that the seizure of the *J. L. Gerity* could not be piracy, inasmuch as a state of war existed between the Government of the owners and that of the captors, who were actuated, not by any felonious motive, but by the desire to inflict injury upon an enemy. It is true that they did not act under a commission from the Confederate Government, but HODGE informed the Captain that he had documents to justify what he did, and showed his associates what purported to be an authority from a Confederate General, if not from President DAVIS himself. Now, admitting the truth of these statements—and they do not appear to be disputed—it is plain that the offence, if an offence at all, differs morally in almost every respect from that of piracy. A pirate, properly so called, is a highwayman of the seas, *hostis humani generis*, lying in wait for rich prizes, without regard to ownership or nationality. A buccaneering exploit, inspired by patriotism, is no more like a common piratical outrage than CHARLOTTE CORDAY was like Mrs. MANNING. Still, it does not follow that the legal distinction corresponds with the moral, or that an English court, if satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case against the accused persons, can entertain those arguments in their favor. A somewhat similar question was discussed in reference to the extradition of ANDERSON, the fugitive slave, who had killed his master in defence of his own liberty. It was contended that wilful homicide is presumably murder, in the sense contemplated by extradition treaties, and that a justification could only be entertained by the American courts. It is very probable that another form of the same doctrine will be propounded again, and that we shall be called upon to judge the enterprise of Major HOGG as though a British ship had been the scene of it.

The typical instance of such piracy is the slave trade, and we may easily imagine the consequences of insisting upon the execution of the clause in an Extradition Treaty, if the nation appealed to were not honestly in favor of its suppression. But it is equally manifest that where there is an adequate remedy without resorting to extradition, the recourse to extradition is highly inconvenient. If the defendants in this case can be indicted before an English Court, there is no reason why they should be tried in America. The circumstance that if they were tried in America there would be a better chance of convicting them cannot be allowed to weigh one way or the other. We can have little sympathy with actions like theirs, however daring, since they can only provoke vindictive precautions on the part of the captains for their own security; but the defendants are entitled to strict justice, now that their lives are virtually in our hands.—*Times.*

THE FORGED REPORT ASCRIBED TO MR. MALLORY.

*From the Manchester Examiner.*

The following is a copy of Lord LYONS' dispatch referring the alleged report of the Secretary of the Navy to the Congress of the Confederate States:

*Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.*

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1864.

MY LORD: In my dispatch of the 31st December last, I inclosed an extract from a newspaper containing what purported to be a copy of a report of Mr. MALLORY, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy. Your lordship will recollect that the supposed report contained passages avowing the attempts to organize an invasion of the United States from Canada, and giving details with regard to ships-of-war stated to be building for the Confederate Government in England and France. Some stress has, as your lordship is aware, been laid upon this document by Mr. SEWARD in his communications on the two subjects just mentioned. After alluding to the importance which he had attached to it, Mr. SEWARD said to me on the 19th instant that he felt bound to tell me that he had just discovered that it was a forgery. He had, he said, taken considerable pains to discover whether it was authentic when it first appeared, and although he had been unable to procure a Southern paper containing it, he had quite satisfied himself that it was genuine. Recently, however, the person by whom it had been concocted, hearing of his inquiries about it, had thought it right to let him know that it had been published originally as a mere *jeu d'esprit*, and that partly the amusement which it had afforded to see every one taken in by it, and partly the notion that it was injuring the Confederate cause, had prevented an earlier avowal of the truth. Mr. SEWARD stated that it was very remarkable that no disavowal of the supposed report had, so far as he knew, appeared in the Southern newspapers. Its authenticity had indeed been denied by Capt. MAURY in England, but Capt. MAURY might not have had the means of knowing for certain whether it was really authentic or not. There was, however, now no doubt, Mr. SEWARD said, that it was a forgery. I have, &c.,

(Signed.) LYONS.

THE SEIZURE OF THE RAMS AT LIVERPOOL.

*From the Manchester Examiner, April 28.*

It has been finally arranged that the information in the case of the rams seized at Liverpool shall be made the subject of trials at bar. Such a trial has not taken place in the Court of Exchequer for many years. When the Crown is immediately concerned, the Attorney-General has a right to demand a trial at bar. It takes place before the judges of the court and a jury—generally a special jury. The Chief Baron sums up the evidence, and if any question of law arises during the trial, each of the judges delivers his opinion upon it serratim. A bill of exceptions lies upon the improper reception of evidence. Each of the presiding judges may make such observations to the jury upon the whole case by way of direction, as he considers to be requisite. In all other respects a trial at bar is the same as a trial at nisi prius; and after it, if the parties be dissatisfied with the verdict, they may move for a new trial as in other cases. The trial has been fixed for Friday, May 27, which will be in Trinity term.

THE ALEXANDRA.

*From the Manchester Guardian, April 28.*

After undergoing a survey, this vessel, which is still lying in the Toxteth Dock, Liverpool, will be rapidly completed, and made ready forsea, by the Messrs MILLER. The Custom-house officers have, of course, left the ship.

### THE DANISH WAR.

THE CONFERENCE.

The following are the resolutions of the Frankfort Diet on the subject of the Conference:

1. To accept the invitation to the Conference proposed by the British Cabinet; and, consequently, to request the President to send a reply to the notes of the Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, under the dates of 23d and 28th ultimo, conformable to the project proposed by the united committees.

2. To send to the Conference a representative of the Confederation, and to select for that purpose a statesman who does not belong to the German States already represented at the Conference.

3. To proceed immediately to the election of the said plenipotentiary, by ballot.

4. To request the President of the Diet to take all such measures as might ulteriorly appear necessary.

The plenipotentiary of the Confederation to receive the following instructions:

1. To exert all his efforts to assure the recognition of the rights of the Germanic Confederation, and of the Duchies of Holstein, of Schleswig, and of Lauenburg, and especially to obtain the greatest possible independence for these latter.

2. To avoid as much as possible all dissension between the German plenipotentiaries at the Conference, to concert preliminarily with the representatives of Austria and of Prussia, whenever any important deliberation is to be brought forward, the representatives of the said Powers being equally invited to follow the same example under analogous circumstances.

The Bavarian representative proposed to substitute the following, instead of the words "to obtain the greatest possible independence for the Duchies:"

"To endeavor to obtain the recognition of the rights of the hereditary Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and consequently the complete separation of the Euchies from Denmark."

The Bavarian amendment was rejected by the Diet.

THE SCHLESWIG INVASION.

*From the London Star, April 28.*

Military operations seem suspended at present both in Schleswig and Jutland. The truce concluded on the 20th was to last only a few hours, yet still the belligerent parties have not resumed hostilities in a serious manner, the Prussians contenting themselves with occasionally throwing a few projectiles on the Island of Alsen. Several hours each day were devoted to interring the dead.

The Prussians, it is said, are about to direct all their efforts against Fredericia. A body of 6,000 Danes are posted at Horsens, where they have constructed some field works, but it is very doubtful that they will attempt to defend the place. Such a proceeding would, in fact, be to uselessly sacrifice men who are greatly needed to strengthen the garrison at Fredericia, if, contrary to general expectation, the first dicision of the conference is not an armistice. The Danish cavalry make frequent reconnoissances.

A letter from Horuphay of the 20th says:—

"The end of Gen. DU PLAT was that of a hero. Being surprised at the head of his division by the Prussian torrent, he first gave way after receiving two severe wounds. Some of his men ran toward him, as if to afford aid. "There must be something more to make one die," he exclaimed, "follow me!" and with some hundreds of his men he arrived at the battery No. 5. There, while sealing the parapet, he was hit by a ball in the breast, which passed through his body, and he fell. Two officers were about to have him removed, when he cried out, "Every man to his place and forward!" Saying those words he expired."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The *Pays*, in allusion to the assertion of a Berlin journal that the Emperor of the French had congratulated Prince CHARLES of Prussia on the taking of Duppel, gives the following explanation:

"Some journals have erroneously seen the manifestation of a political feeling in the usual compliment attributed to the Emperor of the French on the occasion of the capture of Duppel. We have reason to know that Prince CHARLES announced that event to NAPOLEON III. by an autograph letter written from the camp. The reply which his Majesty may have made is therefore only a simple act of acknowledgment, the propriety of which every one can judge of."

### PUBLIC LANDS.

**Homesteads for Soldiers on the Forfeited Lands of Rebels.**

The bill reported by Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, granting homesteads to soldiers on the forfeited lands of rebels, passed the House of Representatives on Friday. The following is the bill in full:

A BILL to secure to persons in the military or naval service of the United States homesteads on confiscated or forfeited estates in insurrectionary districts, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all lands and other real property not included within the limits of any city, town or village, against which proceedings in rem shall be instituted under the provisions of the "Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall, upon the rendering of final decrees of condemnation, be certified to over the seal of the court so condemning, by the clerk thereof, to the Secretary of the Interior; and thereafter the said lands shall be regarded and treated in all respects as part of the unappropriated public lands of the United States, subject to the restrictions and regulations hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all lands and other real property not included within the limits of any city, town or village, which may be hereafter sold under the provisions of the "Act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof; and all such lands in insurrectionary districts, which may be hereafter sold under the provisions of the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be bid off to the United States at the minimum price mentioned in said acts, and the person or persons having lawful charge of such sale or sales, shall thereafter transmit a duly executed certificate of sale, or deed, together with a certified transcript of his or their proceedings in connection therewith, to the Secretary of the Interior, and thereafter the said lands shall be regarded and treated as part of the public domain, as provided for in the previous section of this act, subject, however, to the right of redemption, as provided for in the acts aforesaid, and the amendments thereto.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the receipt of the aforesaid certificates, or deeds, by the Secretary of the Interior, it shall immediately thereafter be the duty of the officials to be charged with the execution of this act, to cause the said lands, thus confirmed or deeded to the United States, to be surveyed and divided as near as may be into forty-acre lots or tracts, except in cases where official surveys have already been made by the United States, and the plats thereof are duly on file in the proper department; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, to appoint and commission all such officers as may be necessary to execute the provisions of this act; and such officers shall receive the same compensation as is now by law allowed to similar officers under the general land system of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the date of the receipt of the aforesaid certificates or deeds by the Secretary of the Interior, all persons who have served, or may honorably serve, in the army or navy of the United States, for two years during the present rebellion, and all persons who have been or shall be discharged therefrom by reason of wounds received or disease contracted therein, shall be entitled to enter eighty acres, or a less quantity, of said unappropriated public lands, certified or deeded as aforementioned, in conformity to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May 20, 1862; and all persons who, during the present rebellion, have served, or shall render honorable service to the United States, as soldiers or sailors, in the army or navy thereof, or as laborers therein, shall be entitled to enter forty acres of said unappropriated public lands, certified or deeded as aforementioned, in conformity to the provisions of the act aforesaid, to secure homesteads to actual settlers.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That after said lands shall have been subject to homestead entry, as before specified, for and during the term of five years, all such lands then being vacant, or which may have been forfeited by abandonment for more than six months at one time, shall be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, in quarter-quarter sections or fractional quarter-quarter sections: *Provided*, That no sales shall be made for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided, further*, That no person shall be entitled to enter more than a half quarter or fractional half quarter section of said lands: *And provided, further*, That no person shall be entitled to receive a patent for any of said lands except upon proof of compliance with the requirements of the preëmption act of September 4, 1841, which specify the qualifications of a preëmptor, and settlement and cultivation, and except upon his subscribing an oath of loyalty in the form and manner required by existing laws: *And provided further*, That all persons, so purchasing at public sale, who shall fail to make the proof required within one year from the day of such public sale, without reasons therefor satisfactory to the officer charged with the execution of this act, shall forfeit all right and title to said lands, and the same shall thereafter revert to the United States, and be subject to the provisions next hereinafter enacted.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That such lands as shall not be entered by homestead, nor be bid off at the public sales, or which shall revert to the United States as aforesaid, shall thereafter be subject to homestead entries by the parties to whom such privileges have been heretofore granted by this act, or to preemption entries by all parties: *Provided*, That no patent shall be issued for any of said entries until the party applying therefor shall file an oath of loyalty in accordance with existing laws.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever lands shall be entered, under the provisions of this act, upon which any buildings, shops, fences, or other permanent improvements, or any agricultural implements or household furniture shall be situated, the same shall be appraised by three disinterested persons, to be appointed by the officer hereafter charged with the execution of this act, at such compensation and in such manner as he may prescribe; and the value of such buildings, shops, fences, improvements, agricultural implements, and household furniture so determined, together with the actual or approximate cost to the United States of the condemnation, or purchase, survey, appraisement and sale of said lands, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States within the period of five years, in such installments as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, by the person entering the land upon which the same may be situated, and the value so determined shall constitute a lien in favor of the United States upon the land, and upon all the improvements, fixtures, and appurtenances thereof, whether the same shall be found thereon at the time of entering the land, or shall be subsequently placed thereon by the person entering the same.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in the construction of this act no distinction shall be made on account of color or race, but the privilege of this act shall be enjoyed equally by all persons entitled by its terms and provisions to participate in the same; and in case of the death of the person entering lands under the provisions of this act, the required proof and payments may be made by his executor, administrator, widow, or one or more of his heirs.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner or the General Land Office be, and is hereby, charged with the execution of this act, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

### AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

**Dearth of Provisions and Provender—Immigration—Gold Digging—The Weather—The Mormons, &c.**

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, April 22, 1864.

Persons resident in this city no later than a year ago would be struck with several then unlooked-for things, were they to pay it a visit now, and in nothing is the change more palpable than in the articles of provisions and provender. Previous to the late "wet spell" hay could be bought in the streets at $35 to $40 per ton, though only moderate quantities appeared for sale. Said wet spell lasting "many days," the roads were completely broken up, so that empty wagons could scarcely be got through the mire. When the roads did harden the hay apparently was served out, for none appeared, and what little was sold was at enormous prices—I have been told at from $50 to $100. I am assured, on good authority, that $60 per ton is not now an uncommon price even in the country settlements. Oats and barley are $3 and upward per bushel. wheat double that price, and it is like hunting a needle in a haystack to find grain for sale at those prices. As a natural consequence, the cavalry and other animals at Camp Douglas had to be sent away to distant reservations, to pick their own feed of springing bunch grass, for the failure of contracts last Fall entirely prevented the securing of a supply of hay for this Spring's use.

Meat, also, has become exceedingly scarce. There is neither beef nor mutton in market three-fourths of the time, and the butchers pass their hours chatting with anxious would-be customers. Sure, and the living is scant and dry enough now-a-days, and little choice there is. "Garden truck," excepting asparagus, has scarcely begun to come in. Anything in the provision line sells readily at high cash prices, and indeed is greedily sought after.

Taking, also, into consideration that store goods have ever been in Utah four times their prices in the States East, it will readily be perceived that this Territory is not the most economical place for a residence, but is, in fact, an admirable place for dissipating a body's income, though a liberal one. It will also need little argument to prove that Salt Lake just now is no enviable place for the man of poverty or of even a moderate income, unless coupled with a large share of "faith and works." Many poor families in this city and Territory have suffered much, and will yet suffer, for want of a sufficient meals, and doubtless there will be serious disappointments during the coming Summer by the weary emigrants arriving here with limited means in search of gold.

Speaking of goods in the stores, I may say that the very high prices have been shaken a little of late by competition, a few stocks of goods having been brought in from California, some of which are selling out "at cost and freight." Should goods pour in from the East, with the large emigration reported on the way, it may yet be that clothing, &c., will be as comparatively cheap and plentiful in this city as grain once was, but is not soon likely to be again.

This emigration has already begun to appear, but does not find anything of a golden hue here but prices. Quartz veins necessitate the application of large capital for successful working, and are not facile, like rich placers, of operation by the universal man who has no capital but his vigorous health and brawny arms. And few of the thronging thousands hasting hither will have means enough to live at Utah prices during lengthy prospecting for more available diggings. The result will be that the bulk of the emigration *must* turn off northward, where undoubted mineral wealth of more easy access exists and is known.

The weather of late has been very dry, not a shower since the wet spell. Some persons have already considered it necessary to irrigate. Trees have come out well, but small seeds are not growing very briskly. A few days now intervene between this and the time of the latest soaking shower last Spring. It may be that another wet spell, even including snow and severe frost will occur, as has been the case here. If so, the fruit will be injured, but the small grain will be benefited. If no further rain falls this season, late crops will be precarious, but the wheat will probably be safe, as it is thought that there is now sufficient snow in the mountains to insure irrigation for the early crops.

The Indians have become a little unruly on Snake River, arising, it is said, out of a private pique. Some all "exterminating" has been accomplished, as is reported, by a few whites, bucks, squaws and papooses having gone down together without distinction. Remembering the punishment of Bear River, the red-skins may not care for a general war with the whites, though such a thing is not impossible, as they appear to be a little "ugly" in the vicinity of Denver also. These difficulties, coupled with the northwest expedition, may occasion lively times for the emigration the ensuing Summer.

The Mormons take their work and their recreation, as the weather, in "spells." There are no amusements in the city, now that the theatre is closed, for dancing has also ceased; indeed it suffered considerably the past Winter through the superior attractions of the drama. Probably in no place of similar size is the theatre patronized more largely than at Salt Lake. The reason is plain—the proprietors and managers are the religious leaders of the people, so there are no conscientious scruples in opposition as elsewhere. And if the religious portion of the community take their "season tickets" and fill the house, why, of course, the usually less particular "world's people" will put in their appearance infallibly. So by the aid of both classes the concern proves prosperous, and may be termed a decided success.

Small local papers are much given to "highfaluting" and the immoderate use of adjectives of the superlative degree. So the *Vedette* speaks of Mr. and Mrs. IAWIN as near the topmost rounds of the ladder of histrionic ability. I think I have seen actors much nearer that elevated point. The amateurs have done well.

### THE WAR IN DENMARK.

**The History of Danish Invasions.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In the issue of Friday, 13th, the *Times* spoke of Fredericia as Denmark's *maiden* fortress; as much maiden as Persephone, after Pluto had borne her off to Tartarus. Fredericia, or Fredericks Odde or Udde, is no more a virgin fortress than the present invasion of Denmark is without a precedent; i. e., as regards the rapid success of the Austro-Prussians. Once the Imperialists (Austrians, principally,) and twice the Swedes, in coalition with the Prussians and Holsteiners, marched over Denmark, crushing out resistance as a fire on a prairie consumes the rushes it encounters along the streams and bottoms. Let us consider the campaigns which have prostrated Denmark since the commencement of the XVIIth century, the birth-time, cradle and infancy of modern strategy and tactics. Previous to the XVIIIth century, Denmark enjoyed a military reputation now scarcely susceptible of comprehension. Subsequent to 1660, her decadence has been steady, but however rapid, it has been always occasioned by the unjust rapacity of combined nations, each alone an almost irresistible enemy; never by her own lack of manhood.

August 27-8, 1626, TILLY'S victory at Lutter, in Brunswick, laid Holstein open to the Imperialists, or Austrians. The phases of this battle afford incentives to perseverance in all eras. Twice TILLY'S old troops met with repulse; the third attack almost annihilated CHRISTIAN IVth's army. In 1627, WALLENSTEIN succeeded the old monk-soldier Field-Marshal. His march of 650 to 750 miles, with 50,000 men, at such a time, is a marvel to all who study it. August 1, 1627, he broke up his camp at Troppau, in Austrian Silesia; on the 30th he took Domitz, in Mecklenburg. Encumbered with multitudes of camp-followers, which more than doubled Friedland's armies, and huge trains of artillery and baggage, on clumsy and very ponderous carriages, in eight days he got over the 250 miles of deep sand between Cottbus, 70 miles southeast of Berlin, and Domitz, on the Elbe. His route lay through a miserable country, over roads in a natural state, in intensely hot weather. September 27, 57 days after the first move, his Lieutenant, Count SCHLICK, defeated the Danes near Aalborg, a key-point, near the northern extremity of Jutland. The whole Danish Peninsula was at WALLENSTEIN'S feet. King CHRISTIAN and the wrecks of his forces, then, as now, saved themselves in their islands. These were inviolable to the Imperialist General, because he had no ships. To gratify his baffled pride, in imitation of XERXES, WALLENSTEIN chastised the opposing waves with vollies of red hot cannon-shot. In 1629, the peace of Lubeck gave Denmark fourteen years of breathing time.

Nov. 26 to Dec. 12, 1643, TORSTENSON, starting from almost the same point as WALLENSTEIN, struggled through 450 to 500 miles of half frozen mud in fifteen days. In mid December he crossed the frontiers of Holstein, near Oldesloe. Six weeks afterwards his victorious march had extended to over 900 miles. Early in February, 1644, all continental Denmark, except Gluckstadt and Krempe, near the mouth of the Elbe, were in the possession of the Swedes. All the fortresses had fallen, all resistance had been crushed out. The Swedes found the country rich in everything, rich in natural productiveness, in the sinews of war and in the accumulated treasures of thrift and peace. They swept it clean. It is said the Duchies never regained that flourishing condition for which they had been previously renowned. In vain

"King CHRISTIAN stood by the high mast
Mid smoke and spray."

Nevertheless, though her navy could not preserve her continental possessions, the waves, again, as in 1627, saved the Danish monarchy. The winter was comparatively mild. Fleets could keep the sea most of the time. The ice did not make fast or hold firmly enough to suffer transit over it. The project of using the united floes as a military bridge, proposed by TORSTENSON, remained to be executed by his pupil,

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1864.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

In three separate bulletins, admirable for their brevity and distinctness, the Secretary of War sums up the whole of the news from the armies East and West, which had reached the Department up to yesterday afternoon. The dispatches from Gen. GRANT come up to Friday evening at 6 o'clock. During that day the advance of HANCOCK developed the fact that the rebel army had fallen back four miles. There was no engagement during Friday, and the department has no intelligence of any general officer having been killed in the terrible engagement of Thursday. Some definite idea of the losses inflicted on the rebels may be gathered from the additional fact, stated in Mr. STANTON'S first dispatch, that over 7,000 prisoners, including 400 officers, with Major-Gen. JOHNSON, and Brig.-Gen. STEWART, had arrived at Belle Plain.

According to the Washington *Star* of Friday, a letter has been received in that city from a staff officer at the front, dated Thursday afternoon, in which he speaks in the most glowing terms of our success, and states, also, that SHERIDAN, *with ample force, consisting of cavalry and artillery, holds possession of Hanover Junction.* Other reports say that SHERIDAN has captured one of LEE'S wagon trains, with its guards, and has destroyed miles of track on the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad, above Saxton's Junction, and upon the Virginia Central road, entirely destroying LEE'S direct connection with Richmond.

The news that Gen. THOMAS has occupied Dalton is confirmed, and we have the further intelligence (non-official) that our forces have captured about five thousand prisoners and ten or twelve pieces of artillery. The official report from Gen. SHERMAN, transmitted through the War Department, is clear and distinct. It is dated near Resaca, May 14, and it states that by a flank movement on Resaca, JOHNSTON had been obliged to evacuate Dalton, and our forces were in his rear and front. The weather was fine, and the troops in admirable order.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday says: "We learn from the highest authority that the documents recently published purporting to be letters and dispatches from Earl RUSSELL, Lord LYONS and JEFFERSON DAVIS, through his private secretary, respecting the building of rebel rams in British ports, were unmitigated forgeries from beginning to end, no such documents having ever been written by the parties whose names they bore."

Among the unconfirmed reports from the Army of the Potomac are those which relate to the wounding of the rebel Gen. A. P. HILL, and also of Gen. LEE. Two paroled Union prisoners state that the report relating to LEE was current in the rebel camp.

Advices by mail from Gen. BUTLER, by way of Fortress Monroe, to 13th inst., stated that there had been no fighting since the 11th inst. But later and official dispatches from Gen. BUTLER state that he is still in front of the enemy's works at Drury's Bluff, Fort Darling, and that the enemy are there in force. Gen. GILLMORE, by a brilliant flank movement, assaulted and took the enemy's works on their right. The enemy have retired into their square redoubts, upon which Gen. BUTLER is bringing his artillery to bear

Gen. CANBY and Staff passed through Memphis on Thursday, en route for Red River. On the 5th inst. PORTER was at Alexandria. A large force was engaged in damming the river, so as to give sufficient depth of water at the Falls for the gunboats to pass over.

The rumor which has been current some time, that Gen. SIGEL had broken the railroad between Lynchburgh and Charlottesville, is pronounced by Mr. Secretary STANTON to be untrue. Gen. SIGEL is at Woodstock.

The blockade-runner *Young Republic* is said to have been captured, on the 7th inst., by the United States gunboat *Grand Gulf*.

### GENERAL NEWS.

We publish, to-day, a number of extracts from rebel papers, which possess no little interest. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 7th inst., feels very downcast over the victories of our armies, particularly in East Tennessee, and strongly censures Vice-President STEPHENS for his criticism of their laws. It also gives the particulars of a very destructive fire in Wilmington, the loss by which is estimated at $4,800,000—of which $900,000 was Government property. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the depreciation of their five-dollar notes and the scarcity of the new issue. The markets are active, but the prices demanded for all goods are fearfully exorbitant.

The Committee in this city having supervision of the recruiting business for Gen. BURNSIDE'S corps (the gallant Ninth) made application on Friday for promised pecuniary aid to the merchants doing business at the Produce Exchange. The application, it is said, was for only $2,000, to be disposed of in premiums to all parties bringing in recruits to the depot of the corps. The $2,000 were raised by private subscriptions in less than half an hour, and promply forwarded to the proper parties.

About a week before the present military operations commenced, a gentleman from Baltimore, who had a conversation with the President, reported him as expressing the utmost confidence in Gen. GRANT, adding, "When I listen to him explaining his plans and purposes in the approaching campaign, I am appalled at their magnitude, and astounded—at the confidence he seems to feel in his ability to accomplish them."

We publish to-day some additional European news of interest, relating to the Schleswig invasion, the Spanish war, the seizure of the rams at Liverpool, the forged report ascribed to the Rebel Secretary, MALLORY, American topics, and GARIBALDI'S farewell address to the English people.

Capt. MILLER, of the schooner *Ajmeer*, from Gonaives, arrived yesterday, confirms the previous report of the burning of Gonaives, on the 7th of April. One hundred and sixty houses and stores were destroyed, and five lives lost. The amount of loss is estimated at $20,000,000, Haytien currency.

A report is telegraphed this morning that a break has occurred in the Champlain Canal at Glenn's Falls, which will delay navigation for a few days. Boats will probably be able to pass the break at Whitesboro on Monday.

A letter is said to have been received in Philadelphia from Lord LYONS, stating that he never had any correspondence with JEFFERSON DAVIS, and that recent publications to that effect are forgeries.

At the Democratic Convention in San Francisco ten delegates were appointed to attend the Chicago Convention.

Transactions in Flour and Wheat on Saturday were light, and prices lower. Corn and Oats were quoted firmer, but were less active. The main business in Provisions was in Pork for future delivery, at drooping rates. Whisky was more sought after and was dearer. Tallow was active, at reduced figures. Cotton, Groceries, Fish, Wool, Metals, Oils, and Naval Stores were quiet. The freight engagements were less extensive and rates less buoyant, with 600 vessels of all classes in port.

The price of Gold yesterday was about the same as on Friday, but firmer than the closing transactions of that day. The Stock Exchange showed improved confidence, and though the transactions were not much heavier than on Thuresday or Friday, the speculation moved with more spirit. Government Stocks went up ¼@½ ₱ cent. The Customs demand for Gold during the week has been very moderate.

### Eight Days' Retrospect.

The retrospect which Gen. MEADE has taken of the eight days and nights of battle which commenced at early dawn on the 5th of May, was not, we trust, needed—opportune and most becoming as that retrospect is—to remind a grateful community of the great and important part which the Commanding-General has borne in this series of victories. The nation, it may be safely reckoned, will not readily forget, either, the noble and unpretentious service of Gen. MEADE at a time when the army which he now commands had been put on the defensive by an insolent and all but victorious enemy. The modest victor of Gettysburgh may fairly feel, as he quietly expresses it, authorized to address his army in terms of congratulation, and the nation will echo his words when he says: "Your heroic, noble endurance of fatigue and privation will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuance."

In his address issued during the lull which Friday brought with it in the terrible eight days' struggle, Gen. MEADE promises his men ample reinforcements for the prosecution of the task which yet lies before them; for he says, the work is not yet over—the enemy must be pursued and overcome.

To what extent the army under Gen. MEADE can reckon on the coöperation of the force under Gen. SIGEL, does not thus far appear. That officer is officially reported at Woodstock, which is barely within what can be called coöperating distance. Gen. BUTLER, however, seems, from his report of yesterday's date, not merely to be holding his own at Drury's Bluff, where the enemy are in strong force, but to have gained some signal advantages, and driven the rebels into their redoubts, and on these latter his artillery was being brought to bear as he wrote his dispatch.

From the Southwest the news is not less assuring. Gen. THOMAS has compelled the rebels to beat a hasty retreat from Dalton, leaving many prisoners behind, and the National army is in admirable condition to pursue the advantage it has gained.

The week thus closes upon a succession of victories for the national cause which have no parallel as to their importance in the history of civil war, and which give the most hopeful augury of final triumph and a restored Union.

### "On the Future of Naval Attack and Defence."

This is the title of an article published in a late number of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institute*, over the signature of Capt. SELWYN, R. N., and comprising the substance of a paper read by him. This institution, under the special patronage of the Queen, and composed of the most practical and scientific men of the United Kingdom, gives careful attention to all new views upon the great topics of the day which come within their jurisdiction. Upon the subject of the paper read by Capt. SELWYN much debate ensued; and as no question connected with carrying on the war in which we are now engaged has excited more attention than this, we deem it worth while to give some space to the remarks of Capt. SELWYN and the comments thereon. What with the *Alabama*, *Georgia* and *Florida* on the one hand, and a countless host of invisible blockade-runners on the other, the Chief of the Navy Department has his mental energies very severely tasked in these matters, and any hints that may be of service will doubtless be appreciated. Capt. SELWYN contends that

"The great thing to be looked for, is not only the highest attainable velocity of motion, but also the longest attainable duration of this power, or, as it is sometimes tersely put in racing language, not only speed but bottom. Of late years, speed has been sought by the more scientific formation of the body to be propelled, and very satisfactory results have in this manner been obtained, though I am far from thinking that, as regards men-of-war, we have arrived at a *ne plus ultra*; and if, as at present seems probable, we are to carry heavy defensive armor, I am disposed to think that the necessary velocity will have to be produced by a very great increase of bottom, rather than by that extreme length, which is as [illegible] in some modern ships, and has a tendency to render such vessels very unmanageable under sail alone."

He then refers to the ill success of the various forms of iron-clads, and the projectiles used against them. Again, this experienced officer is impressed with the importance of securing the sovereignty of the seas, and remarks:

"Supposing war with a naval Power were declared to-morrow, how should we manage our new means of attack and defence, comprising a power of motion at will in any direction, the use of which we never had any opportunity of fully testing during the late war, and a range and accuracy of projectile which, at that time, we had not fully attained. Our weak point is not so much our liability to invasion, which might be met in part by a coast telegraph, and would not, probably, be of any permanent injury, though fearful enough to the defenceless population at first, but in our wide-spread commerce; we could not afford for a day to see the command of the sea pass from our hands. The Americans have learnt how commerce leaves the flag and ownership which is liable to predatory attack at sea. The *Alabama* (to take an example) has caused more annoyance in New-York than all the Confederate Generals. She no sooner sees an American sail than she chases it, and her speed soon puts it in her power. No soul can tell her place on the ocean, for she is not limited by the accidents of wind and weather, and she can as easily avoid a formidable foe as catch an unresisting prey. True eagle of the ocean, her Captain may truly say with BYRON, as far as his enemies are concerned,

'These are our realms, no limits to our sway,
Our flag the sceptre, all who meet obey.'

It follows, then, that for whoever obtains and keeps the empire of the ocean, there are now more than ever immense advantages in prospect, but for those who rely, as England does, more on their commerce than on any other source of prosperity, there are also immense dangers to be feared. We cannot pay too dearly for any means of securing that speed and bottom of which I first spoke, and without which brave hearts, good guns and triple armor are alike useless. We shall never be able again effectually to blockade a port. The silent screw will take advantage of a dark night or fog, and will slip to sea to harry the commerce and distress the finances of her enemies, till a faster ship than herself is enabled to force on a combat which, like a privateer of old, she will decline until that moment arrives. So much for the light cavalry of future naval warfare."

At the conclusion of the paper read by Capt. SELWYN, Commander SYMONDS, R. N., addressed the members of the Institution, and referred specially to the subject of the use of two screws for a gunboat or monitor, and the power thereby given for rapidly turning the boat upon its centre, admitting of the firing of two broadsides, one after the other. He admitted that this would require a deeper keel than those in general use, and some modification of the lines of the vessel. In a continuance of the debate Capt. YONGE, Rear-Admiral BELCHER, Sir GEORGE SARTORIUS, R. N. and others, took earnest part, but referring more especially to the proper ordnance necessary for naval warfare, and the fact that, as yet, the right arm had not been introduced.

Our special object now is to make reference to a vessel which shall answer the views of these eminent naval officers, and which is as much of a necessity to our own country as to England. The great object in this discussion appears to have been the proving of the need of a vessel, which, as an iron-clad, should be impregnable, of great speed and buoyancy. America has never yet permitted herself to be behindhand in the age of invention; and, amidst all the turmoil of battle, the busy brain of the inventor turned, by the circumstances which surrounded him, from that which shall best secure the harvest for the sustenance of life to those means which shall most certainly insure the harvest of death. These inventive minds have produced the monitors, the iron-clads, the various forms of rams, &c., and the genius of WEBB, ERICSSON and STEERS are directed to the production of such models as the *Dunderberg*, *Idaho*, &c. As a sea-going iron-clad the first success may be claimed for an American shipbuilder. The *Re d'Italia* has been announced as arriving safe, and as having passed through much stormy weather, proving herself a good sea-boat, and making the average time of over nine knots per hour. Among many other inventions bearing upon this important question, those of Capt. WALKER, well known as an old ship constructor, will bear a careful inspection. We learn that when laid before the Navy Department, a large number of the oldest and most experienced Naval Commanders expressed their views most decidedly in favor of their adoption. The models, prepared with great care and built to a scale, are intended to represent a sea-going iron-clad turreted monitor, and also a merchant propeller of the first class. To the first of these models we would ask special attention. If Capt. WALKER has secured in a greater degree than now known, speed, impregnability, buoyancy, and ventilation, his plans deserve careful examination, and every aid should be given to facilitate the building of such a vessel. What a comfort to the minds of all of our citizens to know that outside of our harbor was placed a faithful watch-dog, with a power to overcome any antagonist who might approach, and, once in sight, with a speed sufficient to soon overhaul him. The displacement of water, according to the theory of Capt. WALKER, takes place in his plan much nearer the surface than it is customary in the ships generally built. The nearest to his idea in building have been the famous yacht *America*, and the STEVENS yacht, the *Onkahia*. The models of Capt. WALKER are on exhibition at No. 151 Broadway, first floor, where he will be pleased to explain them to all who may be interested.

PAST AND PRESENT.—A late rebel newspaper says:

"The Yankees have failed in every preliminary movement this Spring. SEYMOUR, in Florida, was badly whipped; SHERMAN, in Central Mississippi, had to retreat from Meridian and abandon his expedition; GRIERSON and SMITH, in Northern Mississippi, were terribly used up by FORREST, and now BANKS, in Louisiana, has been effectually mauled. Are not these auspicious omens for our cause?"

It is perfectly true that, as long as we carried on minor and detached operations under all sorts of indifferent Generals, the rebels were continually getting advantages over us. But as soon as the policy of concentration and unity of command is properly carried out, and a capable General is placed at the head of our armies, see what different and what splendid results we have. Let the operations of the last fortnight show the merit of the new policy.

### What the French Alliance Costs England.

Unless the alliance of France has become indispensable to the very existence of England, her rulers are paying a rather exorbitant price for it. The arrangement of the differences between the Danes and the Germans may be an extremely important matter, but if British statesmen cannot accomplish it without French aid, and if French aid cannot be obtained save on terms incompatible with British honor and interests, would it not be better for England's Ministers to decline altogether the acceptance of NAPOLEON'S conditions, and to leave Danes and Germans to settle their differences themselves? There can be no more convincing proof of the high tribute which the British Government have to pay for the French Emperor's good will, than the fact that they are ashamed to acknowledge it. Such an admission, on their part, is not necessary, since their deeds proclaim more expressively than could words the disgraceful nature of the contract. There was a time when England respected the laws of hospitality, and the rights of her people—when the exile was secure within her borders, and thought and speech were free as air. But now these things would almost seem to be changed. To conciliate an imperious ally, if all the evidence does not deceive us, the reigning Ministry of England have recently stooped to drive from her shores, by ungenerous pressure, a man whom they had just received as an honored guest; and still more recently, through anxiety to please this upstart arbiter of European destinies, they have ventured to perpetrate an outrage of deeper dye.

A large body of London operatives, fancying they were fully entitled to do so, had presumed to assemble near the metropolis, for the purpose of entering their protest against the manner in which GARIBALDI had been constrained to leave. The meeting was composed of respectable men, whose deportment was perfectly pacific, and whose objects were in every way lawful; yet hardly had the Chairman taken his seat, when a strong police force appeared, and dispersed the people with violence. Of course Ministers can as feasibly deny that they authorized the dispersion of this meeting, as they could deny that they had attempted to induce the Italian patriot to return to Caprera. But it is not very likely that Sir RICHARD MAYNE, who knows the rights of British subjects under the law, would have been so reckless as to infringe them had he not received instructions to that effect from the Home Office. Nor was it because the popular protest would have amounted to a condemnation of the government that interference had been determined on. British statesmen are not so extremely thin-skinned as to feel much concerned at a vote of censure passed on them out of doors, however they might depreciate such a verdict by the House of Commons. It was not then their dread of the peoples' censure of themselves that impelled Her Majesty's Ministers to abandon their habitual non-intervention policy, and to break up the meeting, so much as apprehension lest some of the popular orators should use language which might give fresh offence and alarm to their sensitive ally over the channel.

England is certainly not become so imbecile that she needs to degrade herself in order to purchase the support of her Imperial ally; and if Ministers have become so involved in this Dano-German squabble that they cannot extricate themselves without the aid of NAPOLEON, it would be more creditable for them to resign the administration of affairs than to attempt prolonging their tenure of office by expedients so disgraceful and dishonoring as they have recently resorted to.

### The City Railroads and Cruelty to Animals.

There is ample room in New-York for the labors of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Not infrequently crippled, diseased, and worn-out horses may be seen lashed into service altogether above their strength, by unfeeling drivers, or dragged in the last stage of life, bruised and bleeding, to the side of the public street, to gasp out in needless pain their little remaining breath. One can understand how a class of reckless, greedy, unfeeling cartmen may thus use the faithful brutes that have earned their masters' meat and drink, for there is a class of human beings with whom cruelty to the brute creation seems to be as elaborately cultivated as if it were one of the fine arts. But we may well express astonishment that the same indifference to brute suffering which tempts men to abuse and treat unmercifully the most useful and noble of all domestic animals, should be found to have possession of many whose moral attributes are otherwise acknowledged. Let us leave out of account the crowds of thoughtless, reckless lads who club for a holiday ride, and who may always be met with on Sunday on some suburban road making the most of their carriage experience for the day by a steady pounding of the unconscious brute that drags them along—regardless alike of his ability or willingness to make a reasonable pace. The owners of the animals thus abused are more to blame than the brainless pleasure-seekers, who are incapable probably by their very constitution of knowing either what cruelty really means, or what treatment is reasonable and just toward a horse or any other living animal. The people we speak of want sensibility, and in too many cases it is with them a native and constitutional want which partakes of the nature of total depravity, and for which there is probably no earthly remedy.

But when these allowances have been made for a class which knows duty no better, and stands, therefore, in a measure, beyond the pale of moral responsibility, what excuse is there for the managing members of corporations such as the City railway companies, who practically sanction, as a matter of everyday business, the most heartless cruelty toward the overtasked brutes that lug their cars along the streets? As a rule there are no heavy draft horses whose strength and endurance are so severely taxed as the railroad horses, even when the cars are not overloaded. And yet, where do we see, as a general rule a more woe-begone set of dumb animals than these same horses. Doubtless when they come into the company's service they are vigorous, muscular and healthy; but look at them ofter a month's discipline on the City railroad. Every joint and fibre of them gives token of straining, either from overburdening or reckless driving. And to this straining there speedily succeeds the exhaustion which finds its last relief when the animal drops upon the track, and is dragged thence to make room for fresher material. Railroad managers see all this always going on. And in these fervid months which are coming on us, the picture is thrust under the eyes even of the most indifferent observers. Surely there exists no inflexible necessity for this being so, taking even the selfish view of the question, which we presume must govern the corporations chargeable with the offence. With lighter cars, lighter loads, and strict attention to the character of the drivers employed, not only would thousands be saved annually to the corporate treasury, but the companies now overcrowded with travel could well afford to double the amount of their accommodation, by increasing the number of their cars. The travelling public would thereby be gainers to an extent hardly possible of appreciation now, and the wanton cruelty to animals which at present exists would be sensibly abated.

### The London Conference.

The oft-postponed conference for the settlement of the Dano-German imbroglio held its first session in London on the 25th ult. But the representatives of the interested Powers might as well not have assembled, for it is said they were unable to agree on a basis of action, and no business was done.

The Anglo-Gallic and the German plenipotentiaries are already, it seems, in a dead lock. The former insist on an armistice and the suspension of hostilities during the sitting of the conference, while the latter refuse to accede to this condition if the German ports are to be in the meantime blockaded. But this is not the only ground of difference which prevents the opposing diplomats from entering on their labors. Some of the propositions comprised in the programme which the representatives of Austria, Prussia and the Diet intend to submit to the Conference, are of such a nature that the envoys of France and England can hardly assent to them. Not only are the German Plenipotentiaries resolved to demand the "political and administrative autonomy of the Duchies," but they are resolved to advocate their formation into a single State, and to require that the Danish fortress of Rendsburg should be surrendered to the confederation as a guarantee for the independence and indivisibility of the disputed provinces. Now, if the Western Powers are pledged to maintain the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, these are concessions which they will not consent to make, even for the sake of securing peace to Denmark, since to do so would be to sever that realm into two antagonistic and hostile principalities, whose political life would be one eternal wrangle. But, if the representatives of France and England decline to entertain the propositions in question, and if their German opponents decline to accept the armistice with the blockade, how can a common basis of action be constructed, whence all parties will be content to start? There will then be no alternative save to cast treaties, diplomacy, programmes to the winds, and to let the people and the ballot-box solve the problem. A rumor, however, comes from Paris which will render Russia and the great German Powers little disposed to sanction such an appeal. It is said that the French Emperor means to make an effort to convert this London Conference for the solution of one European difficulty into a general congress, whose duty would be to attempt the readjustment of Europe generally. This story may or may not be well founded, but there can be no doubt that NAPOLEON'S heart is still set on the carrying out of his scheme. Should he be so rash as to make any proposition to that effect to the Conference, all chance of settling the Dano-German question pacifically will be lost. The mere endeavor to revive the consideration of the imperial project will inspire Russia, Prussia and Austria with so much alarm that nothing will be able to induce them to countenance an expedient, in the case of the Duchies, which to-morrow or next day they might be called on to tolerate in that of the Poles, Hungarians, and Venitians.

If NAPOLEON really wishes to have this Dano-German question set at rest by the instrumentality of the ballot-box, he must renounce all idea of attempting to transform the pending conference into a general congress, and must put off the execution of his plan of universal pacification till some more auspicious period. Before the French and British representatives, however, bring the expedient of an appeal to the people under the consideration of the conference, they should weigh well what will be the result of its adoption as regards the Danish monarchy and the Danish King. These Anglo-Gallic diplomats should remember that, however equitable in its nature this mode of settlement may be, it will prove under existing circumstances the most injurious to Denmark and her monarch that could possibly be devised. For the Schleswig-Holsteiners will most assuredly vote away their country from Denmark, and their crown from King CHRISTIAN. If the Western plenipotentiaries, then, want to uphold, even in part, the integrity of Denmark, and to secure the ducal sceptre to the Cimbrian King, they had better not advocate an appeal to the people, but rather aim to exact the most favorable terms they can from the representatives of the Diet and the great German Powers.

AN EXAMPLE.—It is not often that we look for much enlightenment in the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature at Quebec. But two nights ago, they did something in the way of taxation not unworthy of notice. There is a million or more of a deficit in their treasury, and half the amount can be raised in a few months by an excise on spirits. This the House of Assembly unanimously agreed to in a conference of an hour or more; and the telegraph was immediately put in use by the Government to order all the inland revenue officers to make the levy next morning, by 9 o'clock.

### Lemons for the Soldiers.

Mr. G. CALDWELL, Chief Clerk of the Sanitary Commission, at Washington, has telegraphed to Mr. T. B. MINTURN, No. 115 Pearl-street, President of the Fruit Dealers Fund, to send to him forthwith all the lemons that he can procure, for the use of the wounded soldiers now pouring into Washington from the battle-fields on the Po Mr. MINTURN received the telegram containing this call on Saturday morning, and by noon of that day had received six hundred dollars, although the appeal was only privately circulated. To-morrow, no doubt, contributions will pour in upon him so rapidly that he will have as much as he can do to employ them.

### Obituary.

BRIG.-GEN. FESSENDEN.

Yesterday intelligence was received of the death of Brig.-Gen. FESSENDEN, who fell at the head of his command while leading it into the battle of Cane River, in Louisiana. Gen. FESSENDEN was at an early period of the war appointed a Captain in the regular service. At the battle of Shiloh he was very severely wounded. Shortly after his recovery he was transferred to the command of a Maine regiment. When the regiment was mustered out at the expiration of its term of service, he was appointed Colonel of a veteran regiment, and ordered to join Gen. BANKS in Louisiana. He was afterward appointed a Brigadier-General, and fell while gloriously leading his brigade into battle. He was but 27 years of age, and was married about a year ago.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE FAIR.—We have already made mention of the splendid photographic views of the various departments of the Metropolitan Fair, made by Mr. BRADY, the well-known photographic artist. But he is by no means alone in this display of artistic enterprise and skill. Messrs. GURNEY & SON are publishing stereoscopic views of the fair, comprising a series of 54 different views. They are also engaged upon a group of the Executive Committee, which will soon be on exhibition at their rooms in Broadway. Messrs. GURNEY & SON made very valuable donations of portraits and other works of art to the fair—among which was a full length portrait of Mayor GUNTHER, valued at $575.

IMPORTED LUXURIES, AND HOW TO DIMINISH THEIR CONSUMPTION.—A public meeting will be held to-morrow, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, at the Cooper Union. It is called by the ladies of the Metropolitan Fair. A notice of it and its object is to be found in another column. Mr. CHAS. KING, President of Columbia College, will preside, and addresses will be made by Prof. HITCHCOCK, Dr. F. VINTON, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., W. E. DODGE, Esq., and other distinguished citizens. A full attendance is especially urged, as the subject to be considered—some means for diminishing the use of imported luxuries—is of great importance at this time of our country's trial.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14, 1864.

OUR WOUNDED.

The total number of our wounded brought up from the battle-field so far is 12,700. Of this number, 1,400 have been placed in hospital at Alexandria, and the remainder distributed throughout the hospitals of this city.

An army Surgeon who came up last evening says that we have about fifteen thousand remaining at Fredericksburgh and Belle Plain.

These figures include many "skedaddlers," who, when separated from the wounded, will decrease the number materially.

NAVAL.

Admiral DUPONT'S and Hon. WINTER DAVIS' book in answer to the iron-clad document of the Secretary of the Navy, is nearly ready for publication.

Senator HALE has reported a bill for the relief of seamen whose vessels should be wrecked or sunk, but refuses any allowance to officers.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized CARLOS E. LELAND as Consul, and JOSH H. SNYDER as Vice-Consul of the Republic of Amagna, at New-York; also, ADOLPH WIDENMATH as Consul of Wurtemburg at Ann Arbor, Mich., and FREDERICH KLUMPH as Consul of Wurtemburg at New-Orleans.

### KENTUCKY.

**Call of Gov. Bramlette for 10,000 Troops.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, May 14.

The following dispatch was received here at midnight by the editors of the *Journal*:

FRANKFORT, Ky., Friday, May 13.

Kentuckians, to the rescue! I want 10,000 six months' troops at once. Do not hesitate to come. I will lead you. Let us help to finish this war, and save our Government.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

### A FORGERY.

**The Lyons and Davis Correspondence.**

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 14.

A letter has been received in this City from Lord LYONS, stating that he never had any correspondence with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and that recent publications to that effect was a forgery.

**From California.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 12.

The Democratic Convention have chosen Messrs. Bigler, Weller, Downey, Hayes, Stevens, Wetherell, Whipple, Semple and Berry, delegates to the Chicago Convention, and adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution as it is and Union as it was, and for the downfall of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The public exultation over the news from GRANT continues unabated.

Meetings for the Sanitary Commission have been arranged throughout the State.

Money pressure very great. Receipts of bullion past ten days, $1,200,000. Loans on best paper 2 per cent. Currency exchange 60 per cent. premium. Coin drafts 4c.@5c.

Arrived, ship *Gov. Morton*, New-York; Bark *Cora*, Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 14.

Sailed—Steamer *Golden Gate*, for Panama, with 195 passengers and $91,035 in treasure.

Arrived—Ship *Eagle Wing*, from Boston. Capt. LENNELL was killed Feb. 1. Also arrived—Ships *Keith*, from London; *Robin Hood*, from New-York, and *Shattermack*, from Boston.

The arrivals of the foreseing vessels add largely to our supplies of merchandise.

The jobbing trade is healthful, and mercantile interests generally appear to be prospering.

The recent rains in the mountains have increased the supply of water for mining and milling purposes.

**Break in the Champlain Canal.**

ALBANY, Saturday, May 14.

A break in the Champlain Canal at the Glens' Falls, Feeder will delay navigation three or four days. Boats will probably be able to pass the break at Whitesboro' on Monday.

## ERNEST RENAN.

STUDIES OF RELIGIOUS HISTORY AND CRITICISM, by M. ERNEST RENAN, Member of the Institute of France, and author of the "Life of Jesus;" authorized translation from the original French, by O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Third Unitarian Church in New-York, with a Biographical Introduction. 8vo. New-York: G. W. CARLETON.

M. RENAN's name has, for the last two or three years, been more widely bruited abroad than that of any other modern writer of continental Europe. Circumstances, independently of his actual merits, have cooperated with them to bring him prominently before the general public and the class who do not usually trouble themselves with linguistic and archæological discussions. Persecution has operated in his favor with all inhabitants of free countries, and by stimulating curiosity as to his opinions, has increased the number of his readers and widened the circle of his influence. He is known to lie under the Papal anathema, and to be the object of the most bitter and rancorous attacks of its ministers, in numbers exceeding the capacity of the most patient bibliographers to keep count of. While thus exposed as a mark or target for the hostility of every private champion of orthodoxy, the same subtle power that inspires their assaults has been working in high places, and, through the Imperial Government of France, causes the sudden suspension of his official functions as Professor in the College of France, merely for the exercise of a customary freedom of investigation distasteful in its results to the ecclesiastical mind. This arbitrary state of suspension still continues, and the enforced leisure it affords him has been turned to account by M. RENAN, for the composition of the works already alluded to, that are now exercising a startling effect on the more cultivated portions of the nations composing (to make use of a fashionable term) "the Latin race."

However vague these ethnological denominations may usually be, in this case the phrase has a definite and clearly understood significance, marking with sufficient exactness the boundary of M. RENAN's chief sphere of intellectual action. If we may investigate the force of a torrent by the number and massiveness of the barriers set up to limit its ravages, it is in France, Italy and Spain that his speculations have excited the wildest dread and apprehension, and may consequently be supposed to enjoy the broadest currency in the minds of men. In these countries the most strenuous efforts have seemed necessary to the appointed guardians of the faith to neutralize the subtle poison conveyed in them, and to gain this end recourse has been made to every artifice of controversy, fair or foul, that eager, and an discriminating zeal could suggest. A limited acquaintance with M. RENAN's writings disposes us to think that the English-speaking people of Great Britain and the United States, and the purer Teutonic races of Germany, are comparatively safe from the contagion, and will not be affected in a like degree by the same causes. An inspection of the volume before us will readily show the reason. To those who have kept up with the advanced teachings and speculations of German philologists and theologians, or who are familiar with the tone of thought adopted by liberal English divines in the consideration of scriptural subjects, there is little absolutely new to be found in the conclusions reached in the "Studies of Religious History and Criticism." The position of this writer is rather that of an interpreter than of an original investigator. It has often been said that ideas must submit to naturalization in France before they can become current throughout Europe. M. RENAN's office has been mainly of this kind. The ponderous masses of thought lying dormant and ineffective in the works of the learned men of Germany, when thus refined by French taste and stamped with the mint-mark of a universal language, acquire a general circulation that in their original unwieldy shape it would be impossible for them to obtain. The subject-matter of the "Studies" is often confessedly appropriated from the labors of others. The graces of treatment, the art-workmanship of its new presentation, is all the author's own. They prove him to be a rhetorician of great skill, a master of the fervid and sympathetic style of disquisition, rarely employed by other nations in the discussion of abstract subjects, but very significant of a certain phase of the French literary character. It is frequently kept in shadow by more prominent and obvious qualities, but nevertheless generally exists, and with its low and tender undertone, now harmonizes, and now contrasts with the brisk, joyous flow and gaiety of the national life, as expressed in its ordinary literature. Viewed in any light, however, M. RENAN is a figure too important in the history of free thought and opinion to be overlooked, and we are glad that the present volume is now thus rendered accessible to the English reader. To it, far more readily than to the "Life of Jesus," should the inquirer be referred who is desirous of learning what is the scope and tendency of the author's conceptions. There are peculiarities about the latter work which must always render it unpleasing to Anglican and American students, even where, perhaps, the writer is least conscious of offence. The special learning necessary to do justice to the line of investigation it involves, is foreign to the author's past studies, and is avowedly taken by him at second-hand, not always from the soundest authorities, and no addition is made by it to the store of real criticism. The book, indeed, is the product of the author's impressibility to the most striking scenes of external nature—a mere mirage of the desert which partly inspired it—captivating to the eye, and momentarily seductive to the imagination, but vanishing when brought to the test of actual observation and experiment. This translation, too, of the Studies, has the further advantage of being executed by a scholar of acknowledged talent, and generally reflects M. RENAN's meaning in a foreign language, with ease and elegance.

A biographical introduction, contributed by a personal friend, commences the volume. By it we learn that M. RENAN is now in the full vigor of life, and was born in 1823. A native of ancient Brittany, and marked intellectually by many of the characteristics of the old Gallic race, he was early intended for the priesthood, which in that province is renowned for its zeal and efficiency. The studies preliminary to this vocation were passed through in the provincial theological schools with distinguished success, which led to his removal to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris. Here his remarkable talent for philological researches was first developed, and the foundation was laid for the critical knowledge of Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic, in which he is allowed to be preëminent. When the time arrived for his ordination, religious doubts, that he was unable to solve, and too honest to smother in his bosom, startled and alarmed the faculty when submitted to them. The presence of such a person was felt to be incongruous, and he was sent from among them with the priesthood forever closed against him. His subsequent career as a literary man, though commenced under the disadvantages of limited means, and the hostility of a powerful party, was a series of successes that made his name famous through Europe as a master of oriental philology, more especially the division relating to the history, origin and structure of the semitic family of languages, in which are preserved the earliest records of our race. The great reward of French scholarship, a chair in the Institute of France became his in 1856, when he was elected in place of the deceased historian AUGUSTIN THIERRY. In 1860, this proficiency in the studies just mentioned designated him as the most fitting person to head an archæological exploring expedition, dispatched by the French Government to the ancient Phœnicia. Here he was accompanied by a sister, who was resident in Germany during his student life, and had thus been the means of extending his mental horizon. She had continued to influence his pursuits, and was well qualified to partake them. Her death, in the mountains of Lebanon, is recorded in the dedication of "The Life of Jesus," which was commenced in her companionship. The results of this expedition are awaited with impatience, and will shortly be given to the learned world. It was on his return to Paris that the Emperor nominated M. RENAN to the Professorship of the Hebrew, Chaldaic and Syriac Languages and Literature in the College of France. How, after his inaugural lecture, a decree to conciliate the clerical party, led to the indefinite suspension of his course, and the profound sensation it caused among the educated classes in the capital, are facts that have become historical, and need not be repeated.

The articles contained in the volume of "Studies of Religious History," appeared at different times in the French periodical publications, and according to the custom now prevalent, were collected and edited by the author in 1856, when he prefixed to them a preface. This is an important paper, in which he announces the point of view from whence he proposes to regard the different systems of faith that are the subject of his remarks, and lays down the principles that have guided him in the composition of his later works. Religion, and its history, has a charm for the author that he cannot resist. It appears to him the loftiest and most fascinating development of human nature, the poetry that best attains the ultimate end of art by lifting man above the vulgar life, and awakening in him the sentiment of his heavenly origin. Further remarks limit this view to a *general sentiment* of religion, and not any of the special forms of worship "necessarily stained with the defects of the age and country to which they belong." From a lofty eminence of pure scientific induction, M. RENAN looks down, sometimes compassionately and sympathetically, sometimes merely coldly and critically, on the faiths of the world. They pass him in his dispassionate survey as subjects worthy of investigation for their influence on human affairs. He judges them all from a centre of common indifference. The fundamental question on which religious discussion turns, "the question of fact in regard to revelation and the supernatural, (he says,) I never touch"—not that he has not answered it to his entire satisfaction, but rather because such an inquiry is beneath the regard of science. We shall be disappointed if this attitude of condescending patronage of all that concerns men's dearest hopes and happiness in this world and the next meets with much approval. Perhaps these heights of science are not so readily scaled here as in France, nor will the position gained by the writer in its chill isolation from ordinary sympathies, hugging to itself a vague abstraction, tempt many to follow his example. He tells us expressly, indeed, that "for the immense majority of mankind an established religion is necessary for the practical culture of the ideal," while science is not made for all, but supposes a long intellectual education—years of study and mental habits of which few are capable. As more fully explained in the later Life of Jesus, he notes that the first principle of criticism is that miracle has no more place in the tissue of human affairs than it has in the series of natural facts, and begins by proclaiming that every event in history has its human explanation.

The frankness of these explanations, leaves, at least, no doubt as to the tendency of the writer's speculations; and it must be remembered that they need command no more respect than their inherent truth or justice claims for, in theology M. RENAN is clearly not the authority that he is admitted to be in oriental philology and the languages and literature of the nearer East.

The subjects embraced in this volume include "The Religions of Profane Antiquity," "The History of the People of Israel," "The Critical Historians of Christ," "Mahomet and the Origin of Islam," "John Calvin," "Channing and the Unitarian Movement in the United States," &c., winding up with an Essay on "The Future of Religion in Modern Society." On these and kindred topics the reader will find much refinement and ingenuity of speculation—little probably that demands his positive assent, but much that is suggestive, acting as an incitement to thought, and displaying the richness of a cultivated scholar and the dialectic skill of an accomplished rhetorician. The famous lecture, the consequences of which were so momentous, well exemplifies the writer's characteristics. It is entitled "The Share of the Semitis People in the History of Civilization." True to his positive views, M. RENAN rarely or never seeks to account for the specific differences distinguishing the various families of Man; but starts from the point where they are found existing in full operation. The grand division between the Indo-Germanic or Aryan, and the Semitic nations, the two leading races of the earth, by whom the work of civilization has been carried on, being once recognized, the separate portion of each becomes the object of historical inquiry. The differences first traced by comparative philology in the structure of languages are found to pervade literatures, institutions, manners, religions. In one group, at the head of widely diffused cognate races, stands India, Greece, Persia, and the Teutonic and Celtic nations. In the other more concentrated and restricted area, the Hebrews and Arabs evince a common affinity in every situation of life. In vain we seek among the latter race for an epic poem or a tragedy. Their special product is the kind of eloquence which distinguishes the Jewish prophets and the Koran. The same may be said of institutions. Law, as an ancient system, claiming the respect of its subjects, fragments of which are transmitted to us in various shapes, is the inheritance of the Indo-Germanic nations. Among the Hebrews and Arabs patriarchal authority, absolute and unlimited, was the condition of society. The examination of religions is equally prolific of difference. The evidence of a common belief may be demonstrated to have existed in all the Indo-Germanic races, based on the worship of the powers and phenomena of nature, and tending by philosophical development, to a species of Pantheism. The religious developments of the Semitic races obeyed entirely different laws, the idea of Revelation paramount in Judaism, Christianity, Islamism, induces a dogmatic, absolute, severely monotheistic spirit, which, separates them fundamentally from the Indo-European or Pagan beliefs, ancient Egypt and Babylon, were mediate forms of these two great types, but the current of history is derived from the mingling of two rivers, compared with which all other confluents are but rivulets. If we seek to ascertain what share each has contributed to the common stock—the organic and living whole which is called civilization—we find, first, that in civil polity and political organization we owe the Semitic people nothing at all. In all the national aggregations of the Aryan races, the Republics of Greece, Italy and Switzerland, the grand centralized dominion of Rome, the limited monarchies of modern Europe, you always find a vigorous moral element, a powerful idea of the public good, a submission to individual sacrifice for a general object. Not so in the East, where no medium is known between the utter anarchy of the nomadic Arabs, and bloody, unmitigated despotism. The idea of the common weal—of the public welfare—is totally wanting in these nations. "The ancient Hebrews, the Arabs, have been, or are at times the freest of men, but on condition of having the next day a chief who cuts off heads at his own good pleasure," and when this happens no one complains of violated rights.

In art and poetry the Semitic nations are equally deficient. All our true art came from the Indo-Germanic-Greece. In poetry, the lyric style exemplified in the Psalms, is the highest tide-mark of Semitic genius. They form one of the chief sources of poetry, and permeate largely the loftier passionate literature of every nation.

In science and philosophy there is no room for diversity of claims. The investigation of causes is a thing peculiarly Greek. The old Semitic spirit is in its nature anti-philosophic, anti-scientific. The idea of impiety was attached to all such researches. The wisdom of the Semitic nations never got beyond Proverbs and Parables. The Arabians' science and philosophy of the middle ages were nothing but a pale reflection from Grecian sources, that vanished as soon as the originals became known. In industrials pursuits, inventions, external civilization, we are more indebted to the Semitic peoples. Trade and the arts of industry were first practiced on a grand scale by the Phœnicians and their colonies, long before the Indo-Germans had acquired a taste for comfort and business. European luxury comes from the East. Greece, so superior to the rest of the world in art was not a country of luxury. The house of PERICLES would probably hardly be considered habitable by us. How the trade in money, the mainspring of commerce rather than commerce itself, has remained a heritage of the Jewish Semites, is known to all. One gift, also, we owe to this race. Alphabetical writing, still as practiced among us, directly derives from the characters first elaborated by Phœnician skill from the hieroglyphic elements supplied by Assyria or Egypt.

In moral and social ideas the Semitic ethics are very lofty and pure, and often reach a surprising grandeur. There is, however, about them in general a tone hard, narrow and egotistical, and the delicacy of moral sense is wanting, that seems to be the special endowment of the Germanic and Celtic races.

The crowning achievement of the Semitic race yet remains to be noticed. Its peculiar work, its providential mission, is the gift of RELIGION to the world. The civilized portion of the earth comprises only Jews, Christians, Mohammedans. The Indo-Germanic races (excepting the Brahminic family,) have gone over completely to the Semitic faiths; they have renounced their own creeds to adopt those of the people they have conquered. In the decay of ancient religions—mere echoes of nature, which only addressed the imagination and spoke feebly to the moral sense—the old world was brought face to face with the Jewish faith. Based upon the clear and simple dogma of the Divine Unity—discarding naturalism and pantheism, possessing a book, the depository of grand moral thoughts and of an elevated religious poetry, and fitted to be the eternal religion of humanity by the reform effected in it by Jesus—the old superstitions were incapable of making head against its progress. Its vital superiority was everywhere apparent. The unexhausted religious fecundity of Semiticism gave birth at a later time to Mahommedanism, a protest against the corruptions or Christianity, and a struggle of the East against it, borrowed from the remembrance of old patriarchical faiths. In some regions, as in Africa, at this moment, it displays the energies of a conquering and proselyting religion, and may, perhaps, be regarded as a preparation for Christianity.

In accepting the Semitic dogmas, the Indo-Germanic nation have profoundly modified them. The victory of Christianity was only assured when it broke completely from its Jewish shell, and the future of the earth depends more and more on the wider modification of this religion to adapt it for the conquest of the world—the intellectual home-shelter and refuge of man, the fulfillment of the transcendant instinct that urges him onward in the pursuit of nobler aims than the sphere of matter and sense affords. The carrying out of this grand development is essentially the duty of the Indo-Germanic race, and will be the crowning task of its share in the great work of human progress.

### "Our Country."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The war must soon end, either in the triumph of Union principles, and the restored blessings of an again united country, or in the success of Southern Secessionism and its attendant evils. Now is the time and now the hour for the young men of our country to buckle on their armor, and go forth to sustain that national existence without which individual life is worthless. Let all sisters who have brothers, all sweethearts who have lovers, bid their brothers and lovers go and give their aid in sustaining our Union principles, and ending the present struggle, so pregnant with important results. Every man, be he native or foreign born, who breathes the air of freedom has an interest in the result of our national conflict. The country needs the services of her young men. The young men owe it to their country, which ha sheltered them in their infancy, protected them in their youth, and sustained them in their manhood, to give themselves as guardians of its honor, and protectors of those rights that a former generation fought to sustain. All that is required is men—men to fill the places of those who have fallen in glorious battle, fighting for that flag which the young men of this country are now called upon to defend. Men who have their homes. Men who respect their country, who look forward to the future greatness and welfare of that country, should not hesitate to go forth and yield all for the preservation of those liberties they hope to enjoy and the welfare that a future posterity expects at the hands of those who have reaped the blessings a past generation has bestowed upon mankind. The writer, who, as a beardless youth, unsheathed his maiden sword on the field of Mexico; although for years he suffered from the prostrating diseases of that climate, is ready again to join the young men of this City, and go forth to sustain the great and holy cause of freedom and of Union. It is to be hoped that no draft will take place, but that the young men will follow the paths of the patriots of 1776, and avenge the death of those who fell in 1861, while fighting for that starry flag, whose folds have ever been sacred to American citizens, until polluted by rebel touch and by the wounds received from fratricidal hands—rebel soldiers. Does the Nation mourn the loss of the grey-haired veteran WADSWORTH? In the words of MARCO BOZZARIS, now is the time to "strike for our altars and our fires, for the green graves of our sires, God and our native land."

C. H.

### The Brooklyn Bridge.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

After reading Mr. ROEBLING's communication upon the subject of a suspension bridge across the East River, I venture to give him the outline of a plan somewhat similar to that alluded to by "S. P.," in your journal of 24th inst.

Of course it will be necessary to build a tower on each side of the river, for elevating and laying the wire cables upon, and from which the bridge itself must be suspended. The tower on the New-York side should be massive and hollow (arched) in the centre, with two compartments to admit of platforms to be elevated and lowered *alternately* by steam power, for the use of vehicles, horses, cattle, &c., passing over the bridge. Stairs should be erected for foot passengers on the New-York side. It will not be necessary to build a tubular bridge, nor lay it at a much greater elevation than Brooklyn Heights; if any greater elevation is indispensable, twenty feet higher will admit of an easy approach on the Brooklyn side, and dispense with the platforms there.

Vessels can pass under a bridge of that elevation without danger.

Messrs. Editors, please agitate this subject, and aid in giving us a safe, speedy, economical and *uninterrupted* means of transit across the East River—say from Brooklyn Heights to Wall-street or Burlingslip.

SOUTH-STREET.

### The New-York Institution for the Blind.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 14.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your report of the anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind, an error is made in the name of the Superintendent. Rev. Mr. PEET is at the head of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Will you please make the proper correction? Also, please substitute the name of Miss M. LEIGHTON for that of Miss HUTCHINS, who is a seeing teacher in the last.

WM. B. WAIT, Superintendent.


### The South to the North.

A large number of "Personals," to friends in the North, as copied from the Southern newspapers, will appear in the NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS on MONDAY, complete files having been received. For sale by all news dealers.

### A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

### Brown's Patent Baby-Tender,

OR
MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,
instantly converted into nine other useful and beautiful articles.
BROWN & CO., No. 433 Broadway, New-York.
Send for illustrated circular.

### If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, 91 50. To be had at all news depots Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

### Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

### Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.


### MARRIED.

QUIN—O'NEIL.—At St. John's Church, Utica, N. Y., by Rev. Ambrose M. O'Neil, JOSEPH P. QUIN, of New-York, and MARY T. O'NEIL, daughter of Owen O'Neil, of Utica, N. Y.

### DIED.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 14, ANNA DONGE, wife of Lieut. Francis S. Brown, U. S. N., and youngest daughter of the late Samuel Kissam.

The funeral will take place from the house of her mother, No. 186 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ELDER.—On Saturday morning, May 14, of phthisis, WM. A. ELDER, son of Dr. A. Elder, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his father's residence, No. 310 (new number) West 22d-st., on Monday, May 16, at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to West Farms for interment.

FISHER.—On Saturday, May 14, at 12½ o'clock noon, at her residence, No. 80 Grand-st., N. Y., Mme. CLARA FISHER.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FANSHAW.—On Thursday night, May 12, of dropsy, AGNES RUTTER, only daughter of the late James A. T. and Margaretta Fanshaw, aged 4 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, in 32d-st., near the 2d-av.

GILBERT.—On Saturday, May 14, CLARA E., wife of Jairus F. Gilbert, aged 28 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Empire House, corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av., without further notice.

KIPP.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, May 14, RACHEL I. KIPP, wife of Josiah F. Kipp.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 16, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 133 Sands-st.

STRECKER.—On Saturday morning, May 14, after a lingering illness, CHARLES A. STRECKER, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family of his father-in-law, the late James Benkard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

SCOTT.—On Friday, May 13, RICHARD SCOTT, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 6 West 41st-st., without further notice.

STURDIVANT.—On Friday, May 13, JULIA B., wife of Capt. J. F. Sturdivant, of Portland, Me.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

SMALLEY.—In Greenpoint, on Thursday morning, May 12, of consumption, JOSEPH D. SMALLEY, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Wm. A. Smalley, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Waters, in Java-st., between Franklin-st. and Union-av., Greenpoint.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.


OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 337.—May 14, 1864.
72, 2, 9, 59, 76, 5, 57, 51, 60, 10, 69, 17, 50.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 328.—May 14, 1864.
28, 25, 72, 62, 47, 70, 55, 19, 35, 65, 22, 10, 18.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 231—May 14, 1864.
55, 61, 32, 16, 39, 66, 5, 19, 62, 26, 27, 15, 49,

CLASS 232—May 14, 1864.
13, 63, 42, 78, 15, 35, 52, 39, 77, 20, 76, 14, 45.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"FOR THE DEAR OLD Flag I Die," "Was My Brother in the Battle?" "Bury Me in the Morning, Mother," "Will Thou be True?" "I will be True to Thee," "Merry Little Birds Are We," "Oh! Why am I so Happy?" "The Little Bailad Girl," "When Old Friends Were Here," and "She was all the World to Me."—FOSTER. "Home is Home," "I Hear Sweet Voices Singing," and "Hymn of the Nation."—THOMAS. "Sweet Little Nell," "Dying Drummer," "Weep no More for Lilly," "Katy Did and Katy Didn't," "This Hand Never Struck Me, Mother," "Don't Thou Ever Think of Me, Love?" "Little Joe the Contraband," "New Emancipation Song," and "The Angels are Hovering Near."—PARKHURST. "Dear One I Think of Thee," "The Rose of Clifton Dale," and "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale."—LAURENCE. "Christ Will Care for Mother Now."—WASSON. All of which are recommended. Price 30 cents each. Mailed free.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

THE GREAT SPIRITUALIST CONVENTION.—Eminent speakers from abroad continue at Clinton Hall, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M.


### THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

### TWELVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

### A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS!

It having been determined that the City of New-York is deficient only TWELVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN men, in its quota under the President's call for 200,000 men, the Draft has been postponed for a few days, in order to enable the filling of the quota, if possible, by volunteering.

The County Volunteer Committee now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this County to aid them in raising the Twelve Hundred and Seventeen Men needed, and thus save the County from the misfortune of a Draft.

The County Volunteer Committee will pay the following bounties until further notice:

FOR ARMY RECRUITS.....$300
FOR MARINES.....
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR THREE YEARS... 300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS.... 200
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR ONE YEAR..... 100

A County premium of $10 will also be paid for bringing an army recruit to this office, in addition to the Government premium of $10, and a County premium of $20 will be paid for bringing a naval recruit.

Let the citizens of New-York make one grand and final rally to save us from the impending draft.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.


### CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

On and after MONDAY, May 16,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
will offer at retail at reduced prices, their entire stock of Cloth and Silk Cloaks and Mantillas. Also elegant ...ms and Fre...h Lace Points, Circulars, Burnous, &c.
ALSO AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. and
Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

### HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, SCARFS,

TIES, GLOVES, HDKFS. and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING ARTICLES in great variety, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

### FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Challies, Crape de Chine, Grenadines, Organdies, Embroidered Mohairs, Barèges, Jaconets, Paris Prints, Alpacas, &c., &c.
NO CHANGE IN PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

### CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Blankets, Sheetings, and House Furnishing goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st.

### NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BLACK and WHITE LACE SHAWLS, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, PARASOL COVERS, &c., &c., in new and elegant designs.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

### RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
Also, LOW-PRICED SILKS.
Plain, Plaids and Fancy, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

### LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE LINEN AND UNDERGARMENTS, BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBER, &c., &c., &c.

### MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

At a meeting of members held at Clinton Hall, 13th inst., Mr. Chas. H. Swords was unanimously nominated for President. On declining to be a candidate for re-election, the following ticket was then nominated by acclamation:

FOR PRESIDENT,
ROBERT WALKER IRWIN,
with Henry Eyre.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS T. HAZARD,
with Lawton Bros.
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
WILLIAM BELDEN,
with Courtney & Mills.
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY,
A. JUDSON STONE,
with N. E. James & Co.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. EDWARDS,
with Wright, Brinckerhoff & Co.
FOR DIRECTORS.
EDWIN P. WEED, with Lathrop, Ludington & Co.
S. SEABURY GUION, with Williams & Guion.
NATHANIEL D. WHITE, with C. H. Meday.
ALEXANDER KIRKLAND, with Stanton, Sheldon & Co.
WILLIAM A. HALSTED, with Lawrence & Baldwin.
WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON, with D. Moffatt & Co.
SAMUEL B. LYON, with Ogden & Blewett.
NOMINATING COMMITTEE:
JOSEPH H. LECOUR, Chairman.
FREDERICK WHITE, FRANK W. BALLARD,
JAMES PETRIE, C. E. KING SHEPARD,
E. COOPER DEDERER, FRANK SHEPHERD.

Friends of the above ticket are invited to meet at Curet's, No. 764 Broadway, every evening until the election.

J. C. PARSONS,
A. S. SWORDS,
PETER G. LECOUR,
W. H. HANFORD,
SAM'L J. POLLOCK,
Executive Committee.

Election TUESDAY, May 17. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### SPRING DEBILITY,

LANGUOR, LASSITUDE,
AND THAT
LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM
peculiar to the SPRING TIME OF YEAR, are immediately relieved by the
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
which supplies the blood with its Vital Principle, or Life-Element, Iron, infusing Strength, Vigor and New Life into all parts of the system. Being free from alcohol, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent. Pamphlets free.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway.
Sold by all druggists.

### CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,

Has just received an elegant assortment of THREAD-LACE SHAWLS.
Also,
LADIES' AND MISSES' MANTILLAS AND SCARFS,
IN SILK, BAREGE AND GRENADINE.
ALSO,
SASHES, BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
TRAVELING CLOAKS, &c.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

### CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braunsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Livingston-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 96, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (cross-town) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

### "HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.

THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

### WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 435 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8TH AV.—50 pieces best make heavy black silks, 40 pieces plain colored silks, all new shades; 150 pieces alpaccas, beautiful colors, and very fine goods; also, several cases new dress goods, shawls, cloaks, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, &c., from auction, at low prices.

THE OWNER OF A LARGE NEW HOUSE on Madison-av. wishes to let two spacious floors to a party of high standing wishing an exclusive, strictly first-class home and a private table until October or for years. Address WALTON, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BROKERS TO PROCURE ONE thousand recruits immediately for the Second Army Corps. Apply at Tammany Hall, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning. By order of the
HANCOCK RECRUITING COMMITTEE.


## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

INSTALLATION IN GRAND-ST. CHURCH.—The Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D., will be installed to the pastorate of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church on SABBATH EVENING, the 15th inst. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

By appointment of the Presbytery of New-York, the Rev. JOHN KNOX, D. D., will preside, the Rev. J. K. CAMPBELL will deliver the discourse, the Rev. Dr. SCOTT will address the Pastor, and the Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS the congregation.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY MORNING, at Historical Society's Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av., a funeral sermon on the death of Mr. GEORGE H. FORDHAM, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited. In the EVENING, will speak concerning *The Mystery of a Spiritual World.*

REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., PRESIDENT of Dartmouth College, will preach to the people of his late charge on SUNDAY MORNING, the 15th inst., in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d av., at 10½ o'clock, and address the children in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at their Missionary meeting, in the same place.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. WM. H. BOOLE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Character, Life and Teaching of Jesus Christ*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Characteristics of the Strong Man.* Sunday School at 9 A. M., and missionary meeting at 2 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED IN behalf of the NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY, on the evening of WHIT-SUNDAY, the 15th May, by the Rev. Mr. DIX, D. D., in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st. A collection will be made in aid of the Society. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *Anniversary Sermon*, and at 7½ P. M. on *Sunday Schools—Their Importance and the Best Mode of Conducting Them.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock every day.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE OF MEDIUMS, at Union Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock; some of the best speakers in the country will address the meetings. All religious truth seekers are invited, as matters of public interest will be acted upon.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Social Influence of the Bible.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH—27TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—SUNDAY, May 15, sermon by the Pastor at 10½ A. M., on *The Gift of the Holy Spirit*, and at 7½ P. M

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 14, 1864.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C. | 115 | 200 Erie R. | 110⅜ |
| 2,000 U. S. 6s '81...R. | 114⅜ | 100 do | 110⅝ |
| 4,000 U.S.6s,5-20s...C. | 106⅜ | 700 do | 110⅜ |
| 10,000 do | 106⅜ | 350 Erie R. Pref | 107 |
| 100,000 do | 106⅞ | 450 Hud. R. R. | 138 |
| 3,000 Treas. N., 7 3-10 | | 100 do | 138⅜ |
| Feb. & Ag. | 111⅜ | 200 do | 138⅝ |
| 5,000 do. Oct. & Apl | 111⅜ | 600 do | 139 |
| 2,000 U.S. 6s, 5-27 C. | 98⅛ | 100 Harlem R. | 175 |
| 4,000 Mo. State 6s | 73 | 200 Reading R. | 130⅛ |
| 2,000 M. 6s ins. to H. & St. J. R. | 90 | 200 do | 130⅝ |
| 2,000 Cal. State 7s | 131 | 300 do | 131 |
| 20,000 O. & M. Cer. | 82 | 400 do | 131¼ |
| 1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s | 110 | 900 do | 131⅛ |
| 4,000 Hud. R. 1st M. | 114 | 1900 do | 131⅜ |
| 2,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st | 95 | 1400 do | 131⅝ |
| 5,000 T. & W. 1st M. Ex | 103 | 100 do b30 | 132 |
| 5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st | 116 | 200 Mich. Cen. R. | 138¾ |
| 4,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st '65 | 108 | 300 do | 138⅝ |
| 3,000 McGr. & W. 1st M. | 92¾ | 100 do b3 | 139¾ |
| 6,000 Mar. 1st M. B. | 80 | 200 M. S. & N. I. R. | 94 |
| 25,000 Amer. Gold | 172½ | 100 do | 95⅛ |
| 10,000 do c | 172⅝ | 400 do | 95⅜ |
| 4,500 do | 172 | 100 do | 95⅝ |
| 20,000 do s3 | 171⅛ | 100 do | 95⅞ |
| 20,000 do s3 | 171⅜ | 300 Ill. Cen. Scrip | 126⅜ |
| 10,000 do | 171⅜ | 300 do | 126¾ |
| 5 Bk. State N. Y. | 109 | 800 do | 127 |
| 5 Am. Exc. Bank | 100 | 100 do s10 | 126⅜ |
| 5 Continental Bank | 100 | 100 do | 126⅞ |
| 200 Canton Co. | 43 | 500 Cleve. & Pitts. R. | 111 |
| 200 do b5 | 44 | 1300 do | 110⅝ |
| 100 Cen. Coal | 65 | 400 do | 110⅞ |
| 100 do | 64⅜ | 500 do | 110¾ |
| 100 Cum. Coal Prf. | 77⅜ | 300 Cle., Col. & Cin. R | 164 |
| 100 do b15 | 78 | 400 Gal. & Chi. Cn. | 124 |
| 200 do | 77¾ | 500 do | 125 |
| 100 do | 77⅞ | 100 Cle. & Tol. R. | 146⅞ |
| 100 do s10 | 77 | 600 do b3 | 147 |
| 100 do b7 | 77⅛ | 1000 Chi. & R. I. | 112 |
| 200 do | 77 | 600 do | 111⅜ |
| 200 Wym. V. Coal Co. | 72 | 200 do | 111¾ |
| 200 do | 71⅜ | 100 do | 111 |
| 100 Rut. Marble Co. | 20 | 300 Toledo & Wab R. | 70 |
| 100 Copake Iron M. | 10 | 100 P., Ft. W. & C. | 112 |
| 200 Mar. Min. Co. | 94 | 100 do | 113 |
| 200 do | 33⅞ | 600 do | 113⅛ |
| 100 Quick. M. Co. | 71 | 100 Chic. & N. W. | 56 |
| 115 Pac. M. S. Co. | 230 | 200 do b10 | 55⅞ |
| 200 do | 230¼ | 200 do | 55⅝ |
| 60 do s10 | 230 | 500 do | 55 |
| 200 N. Y. Cen. R. | 131⅛ | 400 Chic. & N. W. P. | 80 |
| 100 do | 131⅜ | 100 Chi. & Alton R. | 99⅜ |
| 200 do | 132 | 100 Mar. & Chi. 1st P. | 69⅜ |
| 450 do | 132¼ | 100 H. & St. Jos. R. | 45 |
| 200 do b3 | 132⅜ | 100 Chi. & Mil. R. | 75 |
| 100 do b30 | 132⅜ | 200 Can. Cop. Co. | 5⅜ |
| 35 Stonington R. | 125 | | |

**PUBLIC BOARD—1½ P. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. | 132½ | 200 Chic. & N. W. R. | 55⅛ |
| 850 Erie R. | 110⅜ | 400 do | 55⅜ |
| 400 do s3 | 110⅜ | 200 Pitts. F. W. & C. | 113 |
| 400 do b3 | 111 | 100 do b3 | 113 |
| 200 do s3 | 110⅞ | 200 Cleve. & Tol. R. b3 | 146¼ |
| 300 Erie Pref. | 107 | 100 Tol. & Wab. R. | 70 |
| 700 Hud. River R. | 140 | 100 Pacific Mail | 230 |
| 200 do | 140¼ | 50 Canton Co. | 44¾ |
| 200 do s3 | 140 | 50 do | 44⅞ |
| 300 Reading R. | 131¾ | 400 do b3 | 45 |
| 400 do s3 | 131½ | 300 Cum. Coal | 78 |
| 600 Mich. Cen. b3 | 140 | 600 do | 77¾ |
| 600 M. S. & N. I. R. | 94¾ | 300 do s3 | 77⅜ |
| 200 do c | 94¾ | 100 do b6 | 78 |
| 100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 136 | 300 Wyom. V. Coal Co. | 73 |
| 100 Ill. Cen. R. | 126 | 50 do | 75⅜ |
| 100 do | 125⅞ | 100 Quick. Min. Co. c | 70⅜ |
| 100 do | 125⅝ | 100 do s3 | 70⅝ |
| 100 Cleve. & Pitts. | 109¾ | 100 Mar. Min. Co. | 34⅜ |
| 200 Galena & Chi. R. | 124 | 100 Q. H. G. M. Co. c | 12¾ |
| 200 Chic. & R. I. R. | 110⅜ | 200 Copake Iron M. | 10¼ |
| 250 do | 110¼ | | |

SATURDAY, May 14—P. M.

The painful suspense of the past few days, in regard to the battles in Virginia, was happily relieved by the news of this morning, and the Stock Exchange, as well as other departments of business, felt the influence of the improved confidence. The transactions were not much heavier in amount than on Thursday or Friday, but speculation moved with rather more spirit. The Government Stocks went up ¼@½ ₩ cent., and the turn in the Railways was even more decided—say 1 to 3 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday. Only one session of the Stock Board was held, as usual on Saturday, and the business on the Street closed at an early hour, at the following figures compared with Friday afternoon. The general market left off steady. The price of Gold about the same as yesterday morning, but firmer than at the close of Friday's transactions. The Customs demand for Gold during the week has been very moderate, but the Export demand quite large. The shipments to-day were $1,119,000, making for the whole week $2,452,668.

| | Frid. | Sat. | | Frid. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1861 | 114¾ | 115 | Mich. Central | 136⅛ | 140 |
| U. S. 5-20's ex. c. | 106¾ | 106⅜ | Mich. Southern | 92¼ | 95½ |
| N. Y. Central | 130⅞ | 132⅜ | Mich. Guarant'd | 134 | 135 |
| Erie | 109⅞ | 110⅛ | Illinois Cen. | 124⅛ | 126⅜ |
| Erie Preferred | 106⅜ | 107 | Pittsburgh | 108⅛ | 110⅛ |
| Hudson | 136⅜ | 139⅜ | Fort Wayne | 109⅜ | 113 |
| Pacific Mail | 230 | 230 | Rock Island | 108⅛ | 110¾ |
| Harlem | 270 | 275 | Galena | 120⅜ | 125 |
| Canton | 44⅜ | 44 | Reading | 129 | 131⅜ |
| Treas. Cer., new | 98⅛ | 98¾ | Quicksilver | 70⅜ | 71 |
| Toledo | 146⅜ | 147 | Cum'land Coal | 76⅜ | 77 |
| Northwest | 54⅜ | 55 | | | |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State of New-York | 109 | Hanover | 104 |
| Commerce | 114 | Metropolitan | 115 |
| Mercantile | 130 | Citizens' | 108 |
| American Exchange | 111 | People's | 108 |
| Chatham | 108 | Corn Exchange | 108 |
| Bank of the Repub. | 103 | Continental | 100 |
| Bank of N. America | 108 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76 | 110 | Al. & T. H. 1sts | 105 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 110 | Al. & T. H. 2ds. Prefered | 95 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64 | 103 | Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income | 84¾ |
| N. Y. Cen. '76 | 117 | Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 105 |
| Erie 4ths, '80 | 115 | Chi. & N. W. firsts | 95 |
| Hud. R. 1sts. '69 | 114 | Tol. & Wab 1sts | 102 |
| Hud. R. 2ds & 7 3-10s | 121 | Tol. & Wab. Ext. | 103 |
| Har. 1sts '59 and '73 | 116 | Tol. & Wab. 2ds | 85 |
| Mich. C. new, 1sts | 127 | Gal. & Chic. Ex. | 116 |
| Chi. B. & Q. 1sts | 125 | Chi. & R. I. firsts | 108 |
| M. S. & N. I. S. F. | 110 | N. J. C. firsts | 105 |
| Pacific R. guar | 65 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts | 116 |
| Ill. Cen. '75 | 114 | Miss. & Mo. L. G. | 60½ |

The sales of the New Loan, 10-40s, by the First National Bank to-day amounted to $212,700.

**BANKS OF THE CITY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK, MARCH 12.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $200,399,286 |
| Overdrafts | 536,926 |
| Due from Banks | 23,753,048 |
| Due from Directors | $7,048,824 |
| Due from Brokers | 23,893,815 |
| Real Estate | 8,521,359 |
| Specie | 22,146,592 |
| Cash items | 105,350,120 |
| Stocks, Proplissory and U. S. Bonds, 7-30 Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness | 117,159,915 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 4,915,315 |
| Bills of solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes | 33,159,241 |
| Bills of Suspended Banks | 245 |
| Loss and expense account | 786,180 |
| Add for cents | 910 |
| Total | $516,827,137 |
| Capital | $109,370,105 |
| Circulation | 30,974,850 |
| Profits | 18,724,790 |
| Due Banks | 55,613,860 |
| Due other than Banks and Depositors | 5,804,300 |
| Due Treasurer of State of New-York | 3813,957 |
| Due Depositors on demand | 291,662,726 |
| Amount not included in the above heads | 2,962,113 |
| Add for cents | 518 |
| Total | $516,827,137 |

Traffic of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad for the month of April:

| | 1864 | 1863. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $26,22 45 | $15,458 14 | $8,217 89 |
| Freight | 28,7 68 | 22,461 93 | 9,712 78 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,00 50 | 2,720 76 | 1,536 08 |
| Total | $59,00553 | $40,640 83 | $19,466 75 |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City was as follows: Receipts, $969,669 34, including $115,000 for Customs; payments, $10,754,485 71; balance, $19,96,240 61. U. S. 10-40s, $91,800.

The Imports of Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending May 12 were $1,674,444, against $640,651 same week last year, and $890,744 the corresponding week of 1862 The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. |
| Mnfs. of Wool. | 668 | $245,986 | 809 | $332,472 | 1,19 | $462,337 |
| Mnfs. Cotton | 334 | 105,676 | 368 | 104,969 | 36 | 74,692 |
| Mnfs of Silk | 328 | 289,668 | 151 | 162,337 | 121 | 139,849 |
| Mnfs. of Flax | 729 | 161,083 | 964 | 197,164 | 930 | 201,803 |
| Miscellaneous | 156 | 68,510 | 385 | 16,685 | 345 | 80,987 |
| Totals | 2,213 | $880,827 | 2,677 | $793,617 | 2,796 | $918,076 |
| | | 793,617 | | | | 880,827 |
| Total entered | | $1,674,444 | Total marketed | | | $1,798,903 |

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with May 11, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"FLOUR—There is a moderate demand for city Winter wheat brands, which are very scarce; but ordinary Spring extras are less active, buyers having mostly withdrawn from the market, and prices have fallen off during the week 40c.@45c. ₱ bbl.—closing dull. The clearances since the opening of navigation are as follows: To Buffalo, 31,457 bbls.: to Ogdensburgh, 6,880 bbls.; to Canada, 10,153 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, 15,752 bbls.; by D. and M. Railroad, 18,035 barrels. Receipts for week, 9,437 barrels, against 10,459 barrels same time last year. Freights to N. Y. all rail, $1 40 ₱ barrel. WHEAT.—The fall in Gold, consequent upon the advances of the Union armies, has caused a decline of 8c.@9c. ₱ bushel during the past week. The receipts have been liberal, being 329,320 bushels, against 282,389 bushels same time last year. Vessels have arrived freely during the past few days, and shipments foot up for week 608,048 bushels. Since the opening of navigation the clearances sum up 1,542,602 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 1,176,837 bushels; to Oswego, 60,000 bushels; to Canada, 236,982 bushels; to other ports, 50,763 bushels. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 2,520,845 bushels. We quote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as Amber Green Bay and Amber Iowa) at $1 17 on board; No. 2 do. at $1 14. OATS scarce, and held at 67c. in store, subject to 2c. storage. Receipts for week 8,835 bushels. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and lower at 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo, 13c.@13½c. to Oswego."

## GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

**Movements of the Centre, Left and Right.**

*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.*

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, May 4.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived here last Friday, and since that moment the greatest activity among all the troops within reach has been discernible. The campaign is fairly open, the weather is resplendent, and those *bêtes noire* of strategy—the roads—are propitious for the rapid bowling along of unnumbered trains. The day after SHERMAN'S arrival the baggage of several corps was sent to the rear, and this morning, from Knoxville on our left to Huntsville on our right, there remains but a vast semi-circle of deserted camps, to mark, like a great semi-colon, one of the pauses of an army. Every available man between the points indicated has been moved forward, the different corps pressing in convergent lines toward the enemy's position at Dalton, though evidently not with the intention of attacking directly in front. If this demonstration is but a reconnoissance, it certainly should obtain all the information the hero at the head of the army stands in need of; but if it means *battle*, the enemy may well tremble at being called upon to resist a shock of arms which has more momentum than any ever before leveled in the West.

The return of the veterans during the last month has swelled the army to an imposing figure, and it goes forward with almost—perhaps quite—every available regiment. A movement to look after the individual absentees has just been ordered by Gen. SHERMAN, and Capt. WARNOCK, of the Second Ohio, accompanied by a detail of officers, left for Nashville yesterday, with authority to send to their regiments every man, no matter where found, capable of bearing arms.

The advance of the army last night was beyond Ringgold, and the march was resumed this morning. Your readers, with this statement, may speculate quite as effectively as myself as to the drift of the movement. It may simply be intended to get within speedy reach of the enemy—it may mean instant battle. Part of the army occupies the same region that we held previous to the fight at Chickamauga, and the eyes of the amateur strategists are turned toward Rome, though they have just as abundant reason to pore over the military resources and configuration of the country east of Dalton.

There is almost a Sunday quietness about this wonder-provoking village, owing to the departure of troops. The Tenth Ohio remains here as headquarter-guards, and its guard-mounting every morning is one of those perfectly executed ceremonies to wring applause from the most confirmed martinet. The ingress of citizens is still next to impossible, army correspondents included, though for all that, I have met the usual number of the insinuating fraternity. Their province, however, is under strict blockade, so far as the transmission of telegrams is concerned. Citizens at some points have been detained several days during the movements of troops.

Gen. SHERMAN has been in the saddle for two days.

Troops continue to arrive from Nashville, having marched from that point in accordance with Gen. SHERMAN'S recent order looking to the relief of the railroads.

The cavalry, under Gen. KILPATRICK, has been skirmishing with the enemy for some days. A squad of prisoners arrive here every evening. They show that JOHNSTON'S army is sufficiently clad. J. M. W.

THE RIGHT WING.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, May 3.

Gen. DODGE'S force, from Decatur, (the Second Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps,) has arrived here to join Gen. MCPHERSON'S movement South, to-morrow.

THE LEFT WING.

LEFT WING OF THE ARMY,
GEORGIA LINE, May 5, 1864.

The march of the army (under Gen. SCHOFIELD) down the Tennessee Valley has been a very rapid, yet a pleasant one, over good roads, only rendered difficult a portion of the distance by occasional showers. The army has made over twenty miles a day, for seven days consecutively, and came in and encamped here on the evening of the 5th—one portion of the old Fourth Army Corps pushing on toward Ringgold, a point, as you know, half way between Chattanooga and Dalton. We have made one or two reconnoissances toward Dalton, finding the enemy substantially in his former position. How soon we shall be ready to deliver battle, depends, of course, upon the position of the two other great divisions of the army, which are to attack the enemy's centre and left. No time will be lost, and a day or two more will reveal the plans of the enemy, as well as our own. The Union army is in the best spirits, and ought to be in sufficient force to crush and overwhelm JOHNSTON if he makes a stand in front of Dalton. There is some fear that they will fall back, compelling us to attack them in their intrenchments, which are said to be very strong. KNOX.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ADVANCE.

*Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.*

CAMP NEAR RINGGOLD, Ga., May 4.

You have heard of the man who wanted to hide, and crawled into a hole, and in order to avoid detection, pulled the hole in after him. That is something like our army did when the great movement commenced above Knoxville—the Twenty-third Army Corps moved into the city and took the railroad with them; that is, they took every rail for fifty miles above Knoxville, and piled them up in the city. So if the rebels want to come in that way, they will have to watch a good opportunity, and walk, and when they get there, they will find Fort Saunders there, and several others, and all in much better condition than when they whipped LONGSTREET so badly last Winter. There are plenty of men to manage them, and some more wire of the same sort left, and plenty of grape and canister.

Long before this letter is read the news will be flashed over the telegraph wire, and you will be waiting and expecting, and it may be will hear of a great battle being fought in the vicinity of Dalton, Coosa River, or near Atlanta, Georgia. So of course anything that transpires down here in the way of news cannot be considered contraband. The army is in motion, that is sure, and if the rebels don't skedaddle soon somebody will get hurt, for we have a mighty army and in excellent condition, much better than when we left Murfreesboro last Summer. To tell the number of men, I know, now, perhaps would not be right; but I don't know how many we have, and can only say it is much larger than the army was in the Department of the Cumberland last year. We believe it is just as well officered, and there is no complaint on that score that I have heard. The country may expect this army to give a good account of itself this Summer. We have of late been receiving considerable supplies from the Sanitary Commission. It is a glorious work, and one that will long be remembered by the soldier in the field. It will never be properly estimated in this world.

One more thing in regard to the better condition of the army this year, than last—the better preparation for the care of the sick and wounded on the battlefield. The cumbersome medical wagons are all dispensed with so far as the regiment is concerned, and also the hospital tent, and the brigade and division manage the field, tents and wagons, and ambulances altogether. Under the old arrangement of ambulances, when each regiment had two, there were more horses killed by duty that did not belong to the ambulance, than there were in their regular duty. As it is now, a brigade or Major-General cannot order out an ambulance whenever he wants one, without an order from the department commander. They are all in one division train, under the direction of a Lieutenant, and when the train moves, the sick man who wants to ride must get his ticket from the medical officer in his regiment, which will admit him until the regiment encamps for the night. When on the battle-field they are much more effective, because they are under the entire control of the officer who has them in charge. We needed some arrangement of that kind much, as indeed officers and ambulances are sometimes prone to run away from the battle-field, and other officers, too, don't always stand fight.

Well, here we are, away down in Georgia, within eight miles of Dalton. We have had some skirmishing this afternoon; several rebels were killed and one or two horses on our side, but no one has been hurt that I have heard.

A considerable portion of the column have been in line of battle this afternoon, and we are encamped in the woods very near the place where there is said to be a large rebel army. We shall see, to-morrow, if they don't make an attack on us to-night. It is the talk in camp to-night that JOHNSTON sent word to Gen. PALMER yesterday to surrender, but Gen. PALMER could not see it in that light, and so they had a small battle at Tunnel Hill and Mr. JOHNSTON got whipped. If the battle does not come off before you receive this, you may rest easy, for, as I said before, we have a mighty army, and they are making no calculation for a retreat at all. I did intend to send this to-day, but as I am sitting here in the road writing on my knee, and the sun has so near disappeared, I will not be able to finish the page and will have a little space to-morrow, the 5th. If we do not fight by to-morrow noon, we shall not fight this side of the Coosa River or near Atlanta, in my opinion. No news this morning. It is strongly suspected that the rebels have run toward Atlanta, though not certainly known. We had a quiet night, no alarms, and the troops are well rested from yesterday's march, and perfectly willing to fight to-day if necessary. Two or three days since, the Fifteenth Missouri Veterans, Col. CLOUGH commanding, arrived in camp. We greet them back to their old division. Last evening just at dusk, the Forty-fourth Illinois veterans, Col. BARRET commanding, arrived in camp from a long march from Nashville. The woods fairly echoed with the long and hearty cheers that were given in earnest for their safe and timely arrival to their old command. Both of these regiments can be depended on in time of battle. They don't know what retreat means. I shall try and write again soon. We have had delightful weather for campaigning since we left Cleveland. Cool nights and frost sufficient to kill the tender leaves.

O. P. G.

## OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

**Gen. Banks' Determination—The Convention—Delegates to the National Union Convention.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.
NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 1, 1864.

I have heard nothing "from the front" of especial interest. Gen. MCCLERNAND, I understand, arrived here from Texas a few days since, and immediately proceeded up Red River.

The Free State Convention is progressing finely, and the material of which it is composed is rapidly fusing into an industrious and practical body. The Judiciary, so far as the Supreme and District Judges are concerned, will be appointed. This is certainly an evidence of intelligence, and a reform in the right direction. Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts, Justices of the Peace will be no doubt elected. An acknowledgment that the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress are the supreme law of the land, will undoubtedly find a place in the State Constitution.

On Tuesday night there was large and enthusiastic meeting held at Liberty, late Lyceum Hall, to take the preliminary steps for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, Judge DURELL, of the United States District Court, and President of the Free State Convention, was called to the chair, supported by fifty Vice-Presidents, including the most influential citizens and members of the convention. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic, and Louisiana will be found thoroughly loyal and thoroughly Republican. Possibly, the best idea of the spirit of the meeting can be obtained by giving the spirit of the address of the speakers. After the the remarks of the presiding officer, as to the importance of sustaining the Government, J. W. THOMAS, Esq., of New-Orleans, commenced his remarks by stating that the nation would soon be called upon to elect a Chief Magistrate, who should be the head of our army and navy. He believed that the integrity of our nation could only be held intact through the agency of powder and ball. All eyes abroad are on Louisiana, and it behooves us to look well to our action. He believed that this meeting had been called together to take preliminary steps to send to the Baltimore Convention delegates from our midst, to represent our interest in the coming Presidential campaign. He was more than satisfied with the present incumbent, and believed that we could not do better than to again place ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the White House. It would be one of the greatest possible blows against men who are now in arms in opposition to the Union. He was decidedly in favor of sending delegates who are truly and emphatically war men—men who believe in no other method than that of crushing out this rebellion with the force of arms.

The next speaker was Capt. SWIFT, Adjutant-General of the State. He spoke fervently. Alluding to the importance of sending the right men to Baltimore, he said that the time was when men might sneer at politics; but to-day politics are as necessary as is the duty of the soldier in the field, and that it was now necessary for every man to fill his part in the affairs of the present time. He had been in at the birth of the Republican party, and had seen it rocked until the infant had grown into mighty parts, and hoped yet to see it the only party in our broad land. He was rejoiced to be here to-night, and not as a Copperhead, nor a believer in miscegenation, but as a thorough and a true Republican. He paid a decided tribute ABRAHAM LINCOLN. But he cared not who the man was who should be the helmsman of our good ship of State, if he should be a true Republican. A prospectus had come to him from Washington for publishing an organ which contained some sentiments that were evidently aimed at Louisiana—the new-formed State of the Gulf which, it asserted, had been organized for political purposes. But the thing would die its own natural death, and with it all the infernal feelings it contained at our progressive movements for being reinstated into our former position.

Col. T. B. THORPE followed in an address defending republican institutions, and spoke of their character for elevating all they inspired, illustrating his position by passing a just tribute upon the present free State Chief Magistrate of Louisiana, Gov. HAHN. He wanted honest, earnest free State men sent to Baltimore. He was willing to make these qualifications undoubted, and leave all the rest to their decision. He concluded by passing a high compliment to Mr. LINCOLN. He said I admire Mr. LINCOLN for his brusque Western way—his direct manner at getting at his object. Through all Mr. LINCOLN'S course as President, he has never thought of self; he did nothing as a public man, but to honestly, earnestly serve his country, and never himself.

When the history of this rebellion is written—when the softening hand of time shall have mellowed the startling events of this most fearful nineteenth century, there will be witnessed a judgment that once took place in the Plain of Ahens in her glorious days. In the times I allude to, people assembled not only to pass upon matters political, but matters of art. In one of these decisions two sculptors presented their works for judgment. One statue was finished in every particular, the drapery was perfect, the complexion was smooth, it was soft and beautiful. The other was apparently coarse and unfinished, and the thoughtless populace decreed that the finished statute should be elevated to the expectant pedestal. As the polished and over wrought work ascended in air, it constantly grew less and less attractive, until at last every line of character was obliterated, and it was lowered to the earth amid the jeers and hisses of the crowd. Then came the demand that the rejected statute should be experimentally placed on the pedestal, and as it ascended mid air, each elevation softened its harshness and beautified its outline, until at last with the enthusiastic plaudits of the multitude it stood a heavenly creation—a perfect work from the hand of the divine PHIDIAS. So it will be with Mr. LINCOLN; time and distance will give to him a charm that will admit of no compeer, and he will stand unrivaled for his splendor, unequaled for his majestic proportions.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

*Whereas*, The Executive Committee created by the National Convention, held at Chicago on the 16th of May, 1860, has issued a call upon the several States to send delegates to the approaching National Convention, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States; and,

*Whereas*, The State of Louisiana has been rescued from the hands of traitors by the valor of the Union arms, we deem it the duty of all well wishers of our country to respond to this call; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we heartily approve of all the acts of the administration that have been adopted to suppress the rebellion, including the Emancipation and the Amnesty Proclamations.

Among social festivities of the hour, I should notice the getting up of a little pleasure party to give some distinguished strangers here an opportunity to visit one of the most successfully conducted free labor cotton plantations, some eighteen miles above the city. The conveyance for the party up the river, which consisted of some fifteen ladies and gentlemen, was the fairy little steamer *Binny Banks*, which looked as diminutive as an eggshell on the broad bosom of the Mississippi, still it was conveniently large enough to hold not only its most excellent human freight, but also incredible quantities of ice and champagne, with substantials and othes luxuries to match. As the little craft most ambitiously and pretentiously steamed away, its parti-colored awning and gay little flags flashing in the morning sunshine, I discerned, among others on board, Mrs. Gen. BANKS, FLETCHER and J. W. HARPER, Esqs., Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, and other persons of note.

**The Methodist General Conference.**

ADDRESS FROM THE ENGLISH METHODISTS.

The Methodist General Conference, now in session in Philadelphia, has appointed the following Standing Committees:

*Committee on Episcopacy*—Rev. Dr. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, President; Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Rock River, Secretary.

*On Itinerancy*—Rev. JOHN M. REID, of Genese, President; Rev. A. NELSON, Central Ohio, Secretary.

*On Boundaries*—This committee have the privilege of organizing and reporting.

Rev. J. MASON, of Philadelphia, yesterday offered a resolution providing for a Committee on Public Worship, which was passed.

A Committee of Seven on the Celebration of the Centennary of American Methodism was ordered.

The Rev. Dr. THORNTON, delegate from the Wesleyan Church, England, and the Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, delegate from the Wesleyan Church of Ireland, were presented by the presiding Bishop (MORRIS) to each of the College of Bishops, and the Conference then received them standing.

The delegate from England then presented to the President the addresses of the Wesleyan Conference in England to the General Conference of the Methodist Church in America. It was handed to the Secretary, who read it to the body. It was as follows:

ADDRESS FROM THE ENGLISH WESLEYANS.

REVEREND AND VERY DEAR BRETHREN: A grateful remembrance of the origin from which we are both descended, of the truth which we equally maintain, and of the objects which we are mutually striving to promote by the diffusion of spiritual and practical Christianity, prompts us to address you on the present occasion, and to convey to you renewed assurances of all kindly and fraternal affection.

Great has been our sympathy with you, beloved brethren, in the calamities of the war which has now for so long a time ravaged your land, and which cannot but have inflicted some distresses on you as a Christian community, impeding not a few of your evangelical efforts, and casting shadows of discouragement and fear on some of the bright scenes of your ministerial toil. Our prayer is that the God of peace may speedily bring this national strife to a righteous and happy termination, and that the extensive territories may flourish beyond all former measure in temporal and spiritual prosperity.

Meanwhile, and in every event, we trust that by the grace and blessing of the God of our fathers, you will continue to hold on your way as ministers of the word of life, sowing the seed of truth with all fidelity, and reaping thence a plentiful harvest, a fruit unto life eternal.

Still let us aim in our several allotted provinces of service to "walk by the same rule, to mind the same thing," to spread Scriptural holiness all around us, and ever to advance "whatsoever things are true" &c.

Need we add that the sentiments which we have often expressed on the evil of Slavery, and the importance of speedy abolition, remain unchanged.

Earnestly do we look for the time when that evil shall no longer exist. The time will assuredly come.

May we remind you, brethren, that as Christians you are called to pursue firm, yet wise and pacific, counsels; and in the very spirit of the Christianity which you and we profess, to proceed with calm and steady perseverance, entertaining no doubt of the final result when Slavery shall be no more.

As our delegate to the next General Conference in Philadelphia we have appointed Rev. W. L. THORNTON, M. A., and as his companion, Rev. WM. B. POPE—brethren beloved, in whom we ourselves repose the highest confidence, and whom we are persuaded you will affectionately welcome as messengers to you of our constant fraternal love.

And may the God of Grace cause all blessings to abound toward you, whatever may arise, grant you the security of them who abide under the shadow of His almighty protection.

GEORGE OSBORN, D. D., President.
JOHN FARRER, Secretary.
SHEFFIELD, Aug. 15, 1863.

An address from the Irish Conference was also presented.

**Obituary.**

The following obituary notice from the *National Intelligencer* communicates the death, and fitly notices the character of a gentleman whose occasional letters have made him known to the readers of the TIMES:

DIED—At St. Paul, Minnesota, on the morning of the 10th inst., after a long sickness, of pulmonary disease, in his 29th year, GOTTLIEB C. GRAMMER, formerly of this city, a son of the late G. C. GRAMMER.

The foregoing announcement, which appeared in the *Intelligencer* of the 14th instant, carried a profound sorrow to many hearts, not only in this city, of which he was a native, but wherever the subject of it was known. Rarely were the elements, which make up the character of true manhood, in all its beauty as in all its strength, more harmoniously blended than in the mind and heart and manner of Mr. GRAMMER. To rare native endowments of intellect he added an erudition and scholarship which sprang from the passionate love of knowledge in every department of literature and in every walk of art. Bred to one of the most exacting of all professions, the study and practice of the law, in which he gave promise of rising to speedy eminence, he none the less found time to feed his mind and inform his fancy with all that is most precious in elegant letters, whether belonging to the classic or the modern tongues. In the pursuit of knowledge, which he sought for its own sake, he counted no vigils irksome, no labor fatiguing. And yet he was not a mere "closet student," too much engrossed in scholastic pursuits, or in the enjoyment of a lettered ease, to heed the times in which he lived and mark the men with whom he mingled. He was ever ready to act in the living present—vitalizing the stores of his acquisition with a vivid interest in all that pertained to the cause of his country, of truth and of humanity.

He graduated at the Cambridge Law School in the year 1857, having at that early age not only completed his academic studies, but having been previously admitted to the Washington bar in the Summer of 1856. Removing to St. Louis, he practiced successfully at the bar of that city, continuing in the meantime his literary studies, and occasionally mingling in the political discussions which agitated the community. Though devoted to his chosen profession, he never forgot the amenities of the scholar, or the duties of the patriot, and it was in the full flush of his youth, and in the full tide of his growing usefulness and promise, that he was more than three years ago overtaken by the insidious disease which slowly sapped the foundations of his brilliant future in this life. But the foundations of better hopes than any that pertain to this world were only the more securely revealed by the eclipse that settled on his brilliant prospects at the very threshold of active life. As the earthly tabernacle dissolved, he was able to see more clearly the open door of the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Though he died far from his native home, he was soothed in his last hours by the assiduities of a sister's affection, and was supported by the consolations of that religion which fills the breast with immortal hopes in dying moments.

**Jeff. Davis in Tribulation.**

A LETTER TO HIS BROTHER WRITTEN IN 1862.

*From the Cambridge (Mass.) Chronicle, May 7.*

The following is a copy of a letter written by the great rebel chief to his brother, at the close of the first year of the rebellion. It was found among his papers at the time our troops took possession of his estate. The original is now in the hands of CHARLES H. MOORE, Esq., of Washington, who kindly sent it to us for publication:

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I am in possession of your ever welcome favors of the 2d and 6th insts. Among my many causes for painful anxiety created by recent disasters in Tennessee, none perplexes me more than your condition. I had realized the embarrassment and loss of removal before your reference to it, and had believed it would not be necessary, but recent events shake my faith. The enemy are for the time occupied with the interior, and I have directed Capt. HOLLINS to move up the river with his fleet. In two or three weeks it is expected that some fourteen vessels, to be manned by "river men," will be ready to leave New-Orleans for operations against the enemy's gunboats. BEAUREGARD was sent to command and direct the troops and defences on the river above Memphis—and in the adjacent county.

I am the object of such special malignity that the neighborhood would suffer because of my residence there if the enemy should get so far down the river. Your property would be the next to my own an attraction to the plunderers. It therefore seems to me that it might be well to send away as far as possible all which is mine, to send away, *even* up the Big Black, your cotton and valuables, and be ready to move your negroes and part of the stock, should a descent be made. O! how I wish to be with you, and fervently do I pay that you were in some place of absolute safety, with your family and mine. All I have, except my wife and children, I am ready to sacrifice for my country. We have very imperfect intelligence of the disaster at Fort Donelson. I cannot believe that our army surrendered without an effort to cut the investing lines and retreat to the main body of the army. Gen. JOHNSTON'S messenger has not reached me; in the meantime I am making every effort to assemble a sufficient force to beat the enemy in Tennessee, and retrieve our waning fortunes in the West.

With love to sister Eliza and the children, and a solemn appeal to you to take counsel of your prudence rather than your courage, I am ever, affectionately, YOUR BROTHER.

Post-marked Richmond, Va., February 22, 1862, paid ten cents, and addressed "J. E. DAVIS, Esq., Hurricane, Warren county, Mississippi."

**Movements of European Steamers.**

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scotia | May 18 | New-York | Liverpoo |
| City of Manchester | May 21 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Africa | May 25 | Boston | Liverpool |
| City of London | May 28 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Germania | May 28 | New-York | Southampton |
| Persia | June 1 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Asia | June 8 | Boston | Liverpool |
| Teutonia | June11 | New-York | Southampton |
| Australasian | June15 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Saxonia | June25 | New-York | Southampton |
| Borussia | July 9 | New-York | Southampton |
| Germania | July 23 | New-York | Southampton |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |

# PROPOSALS

## PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 "NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chap. 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, paying semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows, viz: One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1885, and one hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1864.

## PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 16, 1864.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for transporting the United States Mail between this office and the several railroad depots and steamboat landings in this City.

The number of trips necessary for the performance of this service at the present time are as follows, viz.:

TO HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of Warren and Chambers sts., nine trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and on Sundays three trips to 30th-st.

TO NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., ten trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and two trips on Sundays.

TO HARLEM RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., two trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

TO NEW-JERSEY TRANSPORTATION CO.'S RAILROAD DEPOT, foot of Cortlandt-st., eleven trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and four trips on Sundays.

TO CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD CO.'S STEAMBOAT, foot of Barclay-st., three trips each day, (Sundays excepted.)

TO NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT, foot of Cortlandt-st., or elsewhere, six trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

TO MARINERS' HARBOR STEAMBOAT, Pier No. 2 North River, or elsewhere, two trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

The wagons employed in the performance of this service must be so covered as to afford ample protection to the mails, and must be such as shall in all respects be satisfactory to the Postmaster at New-York.

Proposals for this service must be made with a due regard to the number and length of trips performed, in order that should additional trips be required "a pro rata" compensation may be allowed, or should a less number prove sufficient, the "pro rata" therefore may be deducted.

All proposals for this service must be guaranteed by two responsible citizens, who shall bind themselves, that in case his or their bids are accepted, the service shall be satisfactorily performed.

The lowest responsible bidder will be accepted, and designated as "Mail Messenger," and must be prepared to commence the service at an early date after being notified of the acceptance of his bid.

All proposals for the above service must be sealed, and addressed to the Postmaster of New-York, indorsed Proposals for Mail Messenger Service.

MAY 12, 1864. ABR'M WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, May 24, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: In Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third-avenues; also in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also in Orchard-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets; also in Fifteenth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also in Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; and also in Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. The plans for the above may be seen and specifications obtained on application to the contract clerk.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 12, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; works well on dressmaking and family sewing, by hand or by the sewing machine; would make herself otherwise useful; is a Protestant; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 110 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS French cook; all kinds of fancy dinners served in the best manner; can act as head cook in a hotel or first-class private family; best of reference. Apply at No. 181 East 17th-st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av.

## MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERienced (married) German gardener, who understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

# HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer; come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A FOREIGN banking house; he must be fully competent, and be conversant with the English, French and German languages. Address Box No. 18 Post-office, New-York, stating qualifications, salary and references.

WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN OF GOOD address, to sell the "Life and Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. Grant;" price $1 50; good wages can be made. Apply to DERBY & MILLER, Publishers, No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—EIGHT CONTRACT PHYSICIANS in good standing, for service in the West. Apply to the Medical Director, Department of the East, No. 125 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 103 East 52d-st., near Lexington-av.

# PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging in Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

For flagging Thirty-second-street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For flagging east side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets, and in Fifty-fifth-street, south side, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third-avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

Also, the lots on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as Ward numbers 1,063 and 3,218 to 3,228, all inclusive.

Also, all the lots at the south side of Fifty-fifth-street to the distance of one hundred and fifty feet, from the south-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Also, those three lots on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts., known as Ward numbers 471, 474, and 478.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 6, 1864.

NOTICE TO EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE attention of Firemen holding Exempt Badges is called to the following section of the law, relative to the same:

SECTION 7. Every Exempt Fireman receiving a Badge shall have the permission to wear the same renewed some time during the month of May in each year, otherwise such permission shall be deemed revoked, and the said commissioners may, at any time, revoke any permission so granted by them; but in case such permission is not renewed, or is revoked, it shall be the duty of such Exempt Firemen to restore the badge previously worn by him to the said commissioners.

In accordance with the above section, the Clerks of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be in attendance at Firemen's Hall, on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from seven to nine P. M. during the month of May, for the purpose of renewing Exempt Badges. JNO. J. GORMAN, President.

CHARLES P. KNAPP,
R. P. H. ABELL,
} Clerks.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
} Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will hold a final meeting in Room No. 12, City Hall, on TUESDAY next, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., for the consideration of the complaints made by the City Inspector, in relation to the fat-boiling establishments within the City. All persons interested will please attend.

PETER MASTERSON,
JAMES M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

# LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,398, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cammann & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 10,871 for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Dwight Townsend. Also, Certificate No. 10,520, for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Richard Schell, owned by the undersigned. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the certificates. Application will be made for new certificates. The finder is requested to return the same to

PETERS & PROBST, No. 13 Broad-st.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS from the United States Treasury for five thousand ($5,000) dollars. No. 25,641, due may 23, 1864. All persons are cautioned against the purchase or negotiation of the same as payment thereof has been stopped. Whoever will return the same to No. 113 Liberty-st. will be liberally rewarded. R. H. MANNING.
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1864.

$300 REWARD—FOR CONVICTION OF thief and recovery of HARNESS, BRIDLES and other horse equipments stolen on Wednesday night from stable No. 95 West 28th-st., or a proportionate reward for the return of property.

J. S. YOUNG,
Chief Detective Force, Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

# HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 27, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 28th-st; $150 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

$200.—SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay pony, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, sound, kind, and very gentle; well adapted for a youth. Address B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

# FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

CRONDALL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK mattresses, cushions, seats, &c. No. 706 Broadway—No. 706.

# WINES AND LIQUORS.

NO. 600 BROADWAY—SOLE AGENCY IN New-York for the celebrated Kelley's Island Catawba Wine—for sale in any quantity, and guaranteed pure. This wine has invariably taken the first premium for five years past, in competition with all other wines.

TIS FIELD & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

# THE ARMY AND NAVY.

## U. S. NAVY. AND MARINE CORPS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

### 5,000 RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100, CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS, AND $300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

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| First or Orderly Sergeant | $20 per month. |
| All other Sergeants, each | 17 per month. |
| Corporals | 13 per month. |
| Drummers and Fifers | 12 per month. |
| Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard | 13 per month. |
| Privates at Sea | 14 50 per month. |

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $300, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

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|---|---|
| First class Firemen | $30 per month. |
| Second-class Firemen | 25 per month. |
| Coal-passers | 18 per month. |
| Seamen | 18 per month. |
| Ordinary Seamen | 14 per month. |
| Landsmen | 12 per month. |
| Boys | 10 per month. |

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be procured.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful informa on can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 316 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
EDWARD P. MEEKER, U. S. M. C. County Bounty Rooms, No. 13 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

### 10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional.....100 00
Total.....$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL,
ALBANY, May 9, 1864.

FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS are were afforded me in the Northern and Western Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, most of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In the recent battles many, whom the Paymaster had not as yet been able to reach in the field, may have been killed.

Widows and others, residing in New-York City and its vicinity, having claims on this office, will, if they call on Maj. ROBERT BENSON, Jr., No. 7 State-street, New-York City, have their papers arranged and forwarded, FREE OF EXPENSE.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

ALL SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BY reason of wounds received in battle, can now have their $100 bounty collected in a few days, or cashed. The discharge paper must be presented.

J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

# MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
1864.
FOR PRESIDENT.
THEODORE H. VULTEEE,
With American Ex hange Bank.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
PETER VOORHIS, with Panama Railroad Company.
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
ANTON A. RAVEN, with Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY.
E. V. P. BESSON, with Besson, Camerden & Co.
FOR TREASURER.
ROYAL PHELPS WILBUR, with Maitland, Phelps & Co.
FOR DIRECTORS.
DANIEL M. JARVIS, with E. Whitehouse, Son & Morson.
THOMAS, H. CULLEN, with Sprague, Cooper & Colburn.
H. L. BOARDMAN, with Henry DeCordova & Co.
A. J. MAGUIRE, with Lanman & Kemp.
GEO. W. FOREMAYER, with Robert Colgate & Co.
FREDERICK M. PECH, with Tiffany & Co.
ALBERT E. MERCHANT, with U. S. Appraisers.
ELECTION, TUESDAY, May 17. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Headquarters at the JONES HOUSE, No. 734 Broadway, open every evening. Friends of the above ticket are invited to be present.

CHARLES OSGOOD, JAMES H. PERCIVAL,
ALEX. RHIND, A. B. VALENTINE,
PETER J. BARRY, MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE.
Executive Committee.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD at the Cooper Union, on MONDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The object of the meeting is to call the attention of women to the injury inflicted upon the country in this crisis by the extravagant purchase of imported luxuries, such as silks, satins, velvets, jewelry, feathers, mirrors, and objects of *vertu*, and to suggest to their consideration the propriety of abstaining from such articles of foreign manufacture until the present unhappy crisis shall have passed.

It is not proposed to recommend the abandonment of any articles necessary even for comfort, but simply that the above-named luxuries, whose import creates the necessity of sending enormous amounts of gold out of the country, should, for the present, cease to be matters of daily use and purchase; and thus the gold should be retained at home, to strengthen our own Government. Elsewhere this movement has been already suggested. Women, who have devoted themselves to the service of their country's defenders, have paused in the midst of labor and suffering to ask: "Is there nothing more to be done?" and they have been taught that a mightier help than any they have yet given may be rendered by simple self-denial in outward adorning. Can a right-thinking, patriotic woman hesitate to make so paltry a sacrifice?

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair have been urged to take the initiative in this movement, and being fully persuaded of its utility and anxious to forward it by every means in their power, they call upon the women of New-York to show their patriotism by going to this meeting. Listening to the statistics which will there be given, and learning what they are doing by yielding to the extravagance of the times, and their duty in regard to it.

Several speeches will be made, and at the close of the meeting an opportunity will be given to all who are willing to join in this movement to enroll their names.

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| Mrs. Gen. Dix, | Mrs. A. V. Stout, |
| Mrs. David Lane, | Mrs. Gurdon Buck, |
| Mrs. John Jay, | Mrs. A Schermerhorn, |
| Mrs. Morr's Ketchum, | Miss Hone, |
| Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, | Mrs. Marshal O. Roberts, |
| Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, Jr., | Miss Nash, |
| Mrs. Daniel LeRoy, | Mrs. F. Billings, |
| Mrs. Jas. B. Colgate, | Mrs. S. B. Schieffelin, |
| Mrs. Ben. Nathan, | Mrs. J. G. Courtney, |
| Mrs. H. A. Hunt, | Mrs. Chas. Blake, |
| Mrs. T. F. Meagher, | Mrs. Francis Lieber, |
| Mrs. H. A. Coit, | Mrs. John Sherwood. |

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
MAY 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 17th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which the LIFE MEMBERS are particularly invited to witness.

The Hudson River Railroad trains from Chambers-street, at 12 and 1 o'clock, will convey members to the nearest station, 155th-st.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION FOR DIMINISHING THE USE OF IMPORTED LUXURIES.—We wish to call the attention of our country women to a notice in another column from the Ladies of the Metropolitan Fair, calling a public meeting at the Cooper Union, TO-MORROW, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the subject mentioned above. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. F. Vinton, Prof. Hitchcock, James T. Brady, Esq., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., and other distinguished citizens. It is hoped that every woman, desirous of aiding her country at this time of trial, will attend, and give the subject her earnest consideration.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY-SIX GOVERNORS of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, the 17th inst. Polls open at 12 o'clock M.

F. A. CONKLING, Secretary pro tem.

# FINANCIAL

## THE AMERICAN COAL OIL STEAM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Company for a limited number, say 50,000 shares, will be opened on THURSDAY, the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for a day only, at the Company's office, No. 33 Pine-st., New York. The shares are $5 each, upon which 10 per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscription. The Company are the owners of Shaw & Linden's Patent for Generating Steam with Coal Oil or other Combustible Fluids. A pamphlet, embodying the report of the three Chief Engineers of the Navy to the Department at Washington, also the Charter of the Company and other valuable information, can be obtained upon application at the office of the Company.

President, DAVID B. TURNER.
Treasurer, H. HOLTHAUSEN.
Secretary, JOHN L. LINTON.

TRUSTEES.

H. HOLTHAUSEN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York,
JAS. L. HARWAY, of Partridge & Harway,
HENRY RANDEL, of Randel & Baremore,
WM. G. SMITH, of Sutton, Smith & Co.,
GEO. B. SARGENT,
JOHN L. LINTON (Patentee),
DAVID B. TURNER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President Bank of North America.

## MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN (OGDENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, passed March 31, 1857, and amended April 8, 1864, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second issue of bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Mortgagees to secure the payment of the second issue of bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of all such second mortgage bondholders as choose to attend in person or by proxy will be held at the Northern Railroad office, in the village of Malone, New-York, on the 10th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose of forming a new Railroad Corporation.

Dated Malone, New-York, April 28, 1864.

W. A. WHEELER,
WM. C. BROWN,
} Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board,

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May, until the 6th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c, are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be equired.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS FALLING due on the 15th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. after that date:

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Second Funded Coupon Bond.
Oakland and Ottawa "Dollar and Sterling Bond."

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TRUstees held this day, MORRIS FRANKLIN was unanimously reelected President; ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President, and Wm. H. Beers, Actuary.

WM. H. BEERS, Actuary.

MONEY SENT TO EUROPE. SOLDIERS AND OTHERS CAN SEND their money to their friends in any part of Europe through us at lowest rates. Address ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Park Barracks.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS DISCHARGED. CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY collected and cashed by ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, opposite Park Barracks.

PARENTS, WIFE, CHILDREN, SISTERS. OF DECEASED SOLDIERS CAN procure $100, besides the back pay and a pension, by calling on ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, opposite Park Barracks.

# SHIPPING.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons.

MONDAY, May 23, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, corner of Warren and West sts.

## FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

## FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 21, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received on day of sailing.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVEROOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail June 1.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

# STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOATS FOR ALBANY.—EXCHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. JOHN F. TAILMAN, will on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

On and after THURSDAY, May 19, the ARMENIA will run on alternate days with the DREW, forming a daily line. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked to points West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughke

The New-York Times, Sunday, May 15, 1864.

# THE WOUNDED.

## List of the Wounded Distributed Through the Washington Hospitals.

### HOSPITAL OF THE SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS.

Corp John Breman, I, 104th New-York.
Corp Laban Jackson, F, 12th Massachusetts.
Corp W W Fowler, F, 97th New-York.
Geo R Woods, E, 97th N Y.
Sergt Geo Wilson, K, 12th Massachusetts.
B E Mcdermot, F, 12th Mass.
W H Hargeson, D, 11th Mississippi, rebel.
C R Foster, B, 102d Penn.
Sergt Jas Heiter, G, 90th Pa.
J Skelly, G, 8th N. Y.
N Harris, I, 12th Mass.
Sergt F A Lias.
B Moore, A, 90th Penn.
J Mellan, F, 90th Penn.
J McElvane, F, 6th Penn.
G W Wyman, H, 39th Mass.
Col J A Mossch, 8th N Y.
Corp EA Verra, B, 13th Mass.
Corp J Rest, G, 13th Mass.
L Haskell, K, 13th Mass.
Patrick Smith, I, 82d N Y.
Jas Donahue, K, 7th Md.
Jas W Webb, G, 6th Wis.
Ben F Gould, A, 14th Me.
David Powell, A, 29th Mass.
1st Lieut Thos Sterling, D, 8th Maryland.
Sam Hoover, H, 7th Md.
C A Rowe, F, 16th Maine.
Sergt Homer Evans, F, 12th Massachusetts.
Isaac Lackner, F, 97th N Y.
E O Henneway, H, 12th Mass.
Sergt S J Don, A, 12th Mass.
Sergt Tim Finnegan, G, 97th New-York.
1st Lieut Frank Brennan, H, 97th New-York.
Capt A Wood, C, 97th N Y.
Brig.-Gen. Henry Baxter.
Jas A Anderson, F, 11th Pa.
Sergt F Boxford, A, 11th Pa.
Joseph Stoyle, 97th N Y.
D W Blanding, D, 12th Mass
Michael Dolan, C, 8th N Y.
John Vogle, B, 97th N Y.
Chas Power, F, 9th N Y.
Wm L Arnold, B, 98th Mass.
Stiles Packer, F, 39th Mass.
Geo L Titus, F, 39th Mass.
Chas H Craig, H, 39th Mass.
Corp E R Jenness, E, 13th Mass
Corp G F Jones, E, 13th Mass.
Coop D R Cobients, E, 7th Maryland.
W B Poole, E, 7th Maryland.
Sergt Phineas McOuller, A, 16th Maine.
A Leroy, E, 9th New-York.
John Tremore, I, 9th N Y.
Henry Jarvis, 9th N Y.
Chas S Bates, G, 39th M ss.
Frank J Terry, G, 39th Mass.
C G Young, G, 39th Mass.
Corp A S Haines, G, 39th Massachusetts.
Corp Cnas H Barnes, I, 39th Massachusetts.
Sergt S Brown, D, 39th Mass.
L Hyde, G, 39th Mass.
J E Horton, E, 39th Mass.
J Dygin, D, 39th Mass.
Henry Scott, G, 97th N Y.
David Wilhein, 4th Md.
Jacob Baker, F, 95th Penn.
E A Mcferrow, I, 9th N Y.
Henry Wallace, I, 97th N Y.
J K Williams, C, 97th N Y.
William Thompson, G, 11th Pennsylvania.
Frank White, A, 97th N Y.
Jacob K Tucker, 4th Md.
Jas Smith G, 5th N Y.
Sergt L R Tennehill, A, 9th New-York.
Sergt J H Moore, B, 150th Pa.
Corp J Dedier, B, 150th Penn.
G Rubes, F, 9th N Y.
Pat Coleman, A, 9th N Y.
J D Conlon, C, 97th N Y.
J Ring, C, 97th N Y.
Corp A Burns, G, 97th N Y.
Thos Uhlanker, H, 97th N Y.
G H Murray, B, 13th Mass.
A Proctor, H, 13th Mass.
Miergeorother, E, 14th N Y.
J Fitzsimmons, H, 13th Mass.
J Burtenhan, F, 14th Ind. 81nf.
R J Yates, K, 97th N Y.
Sergt W Wright, K, 97th New-York.
G Fitz, K, 97th N Y.
C J Eruckenbrod, C, 17th Penn.
T Bower, A, 9th N Y.
L Chatter, A, 9th N Y.
Sergt T O Mitchell, A, 9th New-York.
Lieut F E Beaumeyer, F, 5th N Y.
Lieut F F Carter, G, 9th N Y.
Capt J J Van Alst, L, 9th New-York.
J K Reth, D, 9th New-York.
Jesse Reigan H, 88th Penn.
Reub Drexel, H, 88th Penn.
Jno Hughs, A, 88th Penn.
Geo Beaumont, A, 88th Penn.
C A Roland, A, 88th Penn.
A H Goodenough, E, 88th Pennsylvania.
Lieut James Shalcup, I, 88th Pennsylvania.
Geo N Rogers, C, 88th Penn.
R D Hoffman, A, 88th Penn.
Corp Isaac J. Brown, B, 88th Pennsylvania.
Jessie R Bolm, D, 88th Penn.
Sergt Jacob Hoffman, D, 88th Penn.
1st Lieut G S Nichols, E, 88th Pennsylvania.
Mahlor Kite, G, 88th Penn.
Michael Ruth, D, 88th Pa.
Jno Williams, F, 88th Pa.
Corp Henery G Kutz, H, 88th Pennsylvania.
Edw Darhoff, F, 7th Md.
Henry Williams, I, 97th N Y.
Second Lieut L M Reynolds, 9th New-York.
Z T Steel, F, 11th Penn.
Geo Speltznagle, F, 57th N Y
J E Hill, D, 18th North Carolina, (rebel.)
A S Burt, C, 12th Mass.
Geo Pellaner, G, 7th Md.
Thomas Gallan, E, 9th New-York militia.
Wm Stretts, I, 7th N Y militia.
John McCalender, D, 90th Pennsylvania.
Henry B Whitman, F, 12th Massachusetts.
Richard Burns, F, 4th Md.
L D Rand, G, 12th Mass.
Spencer Binney, G, 12th Mass.
John Taylor, F, 9th N Y militia.
Corp G W Bently, B, 9th Pa.
Corp J L Logan, A, 8th Md.
Fred Turner, H, 12th Regs.
Geo Downey, B, 9th N. Y.
Dennis Sullivan, I, 6th Me.
Wm Aston, H, 9th N Y.
A Farley, I, 9th New-York.
Robt Roberts, C, 4th Md.
1st Lt B Bowen, I, 9th N Y.
Hermie Hopply, N, 2d Wis.
Sergt F Kirchard, 98th N Y.
First Lieut Jno Beamsdufer, C, 8th Penn.
Capt W W Graham, B, 39th Mass.
P H Suffrain, D, 12th U S Infantry.
W H McNaughton, B, 9th New-York.
H P Tarr, K, 16th Maine
John E Haley, H, 16th Maine.
Corp Daniel Bonbright, E, 11th Pennsylvania.
J H Shees, K, 39th Mass.
Jacob S Krret, I, 11th Penn.
John Bitner, K, 11th Penn.
John K Gibbs, A, 39th Mass.
Isaac Frawait, 11th Penn.
H P Campbell D, 11th Penn.
John Axter, A, 1st Maryland.
Davis Green, D, 11th Penn.
A Pond, E, 11th Penn.
P. S Smith, E, 11th Penn.
Wm. Dickey, E, 16th Me.
Sylvanus Low, G, 16th Me.
A. E. Dayton, G, 97th N. Y.

Sergt Florence McCarthy, A, 69th Pennsylvania.
N H Barley, G, 4th Md.
Geo W Mitchell, D, 1st Md.
Peter Stouffer, F, 11th Pa.
Albert Whirtley, B, 8th Md.
Syl Crocker, G, 6th Maine.
L M Combs, K, 12th Mass.
Geo W Daniels, A, 12th Mass.
E A Packard, G, 9th N Y.
Nath'l Reynolds, A, 97th New-York
W H Green, A, 97th N Y.
Eras White, E, 9th N Y.
Sergt J Smith, I, 11th Penn.
Sergt A Bringer, C, 11th Pennsylvania.
H Scott, H, 9th Penn.
M Schinbaker, H, 9th Penn.
D Marys, C, 90th Penn.
J Miller, F, 9th Penn.
C Crossley, I, 90th Penn.
N J Wheeler, A, 12th Mass.
De Long, K, 104th N Y.
G W Vanderhule, K, 104th N Y.
John Zimmerman, I, 11th Pa.
J N Miller, I, 11th Penn.
1st Lieut Robt Anderson, F, 11th Pennsylvania.
Capt A Schall, C, 11th Penn.
1st Lieut W A Kuhns, K, 11th Pennsylvania.
E C Spottswood, A, 11th Pa.
Corp G E Decker, E, 16th Maine.
Lewis Voorhees, I, 97th N Y.
Oliver Johnson, I, 57th Pa.
H A Hutson, D, 10th Penn.
Martin Scribner, G, 90th Pa
Henry Albaugh, E, 90th Pa.
Wm Deahany, I, 97th N Y.
Corp Wm Fitzgerald, Co D, 12th Massachusetts.
Wm M Jones, B, 90th Penn.
David Gray, F, 90th Penn.
Sergt J McPhee, F, 16th Me
John Riff, A, 8th N Y.
Dan Dunlay, C, 11th Penn.
Corp Daniel S Farrington, Co H, 39th Massachusetts.
David Lyons, Co H, 39th Massachusetts.
Sergt Henry D Evans, I, 39th Pennsylvania.
Geo O Stretch, I, 88th Penn.
Corp Thos H Anderson, I, 88th Pennsylvania.
Corp Thos C Richmidson, C, 88th Pennsylvania.
Wm Carey, H, 88th Penn.
Alexander Fergeson, G, 88th Pennsylvania.
Rich'd Newman, I, 83d N Y.
Clay Mickey, C, 11th Penn.
Jno Slatterly, G, 12th mass.
T Rutledge, C, 57th Mass.
J M Kilpatrick, G, 90th Pa.
John Badgley, E, 11th Pa.
John Wakefield, E, 11th Pa.
Sergt R F Skiles, A, 11th Pa.
A O Stone, 39th Mass.
Capt Geo W Crigler, A, 1st Maryland.
Wm Mushlitz, A, 11th Pa.
C Frederick, I, 9th N Y Mil.
R H Busteed, G, 12th Md.
Corp John H McKalip, C, 11th Pennsylvania.
Wm Kinney, K, 97th N Y.
Thos McGuire, K, 97th N Y.
Wm Fountain, I, 9th N Y.
D W Walker, A, 13th Mass.
Thos Sullivan, D, 13th Mass.
John Wilson, K, 13th Mass.
Chas H Mayo, B, 13th Mass.
Christian Walters, B, 8th Maryland.
Geo Gruff, C, 90th Penn.
Corp W H Small, D, 16th Me.
Corp Pat Hoser, L, 9th N Y.
J M McDowell, C, 8th Penn.
Geo B Creasway, B, 9th N Y.
W H Taylor, A, 97th N Y.
Corp S Fisher, C, 90th Pa.
Sergt Jas A Devlin, D, 88th Pennsylvania.
Thos McNulty, B, 30th Mass.
1st Sergt C Baily, C, 12th Massachusett.
E P Mies, A, 39th Mass.
Amos Beard, I, 11th Penn.
Corp H G Raymond, I, 11th Pennsylvania.
Corp C W Clapp, G, 39th Massachusetts.
Corp B Williamson, G, 16th Maine.
George R Quint, G, 16th Maine.
Corp C P Allen, K, 16th Maine.
Ald. Turner, B, 16th Maine.
Jacob Barr, I, 16th Maine.
R C Stout, B, 11th Penn.
George Nagg, E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Corn's O'Keefe, I, 97th N Y.
P Peer, I, 97th New-York.
Sergt M V Cook, C, 4th Md.
W W Horner, H, 7th Md.
Roder'k Powers, I, 16th Me.
J L Medtart, G, 7th Md.
Joseph Coudden, C, 7th Md.
Sergt Daniel Outwater, A, 9th New-York.

Corp J M Noble, K, 10th Mass
Corp Wm J Rupert, H, 17th Penn Cavalry.
A F Cadwell, I, 1st MichCav
Thos McKee, F, 103d Penn.
Sergt J E Thomas, D, 1st Del.

### HAREWOOD HOSPITAL.

'Cochran's Farm, Seventh-street, west. Surgeon R. B. Bontecou in charge.

Joseph Gana, H, 12th U S Sharpshooters.
Wm English, B, 10th U S Sharpshooters.
J Conknight, H, 110th Ohio.
J G Whitace, H, 110th Ohio.
John Smith, H, 110th Ohio.
Andrew Everts, B, 4th Ohio.
Richard A Hall, A, 4th Ohio.
Seymour Hutton, G, 20th Ind.
Thos Brown, G, 20th Ind.
Jos O Hinde, G, 20th Ind.
Philip Smith, K, 2d Wis.
Mus J Barcome, K, 2d Wis.
Corp J Markle, B, 2d Wis.
Leopold Hemner, E, 2d N J.
Lewey Miller, E, 2d N J.
Wm Lews, E, 2d N J.
C F Stephenson, H, 6th N J.
Chas Severance, H, 6th N J.
H Warren, E, 1st Maine Cav.
Wm McKeever, F, 1st Vermont Sharpshooters.
J C Page, F, 1st Vermont Sharpshooters.
Herzekiah Dilts, I, 17th Mich.

### CAMPBELL HOSPITAL,

Terminus of Seventh-street Railroad.

J Melden, C, 3d N Y.
C Ellis, E, 3d N Y.
C B Allen, K, 7th Ind.
J Finch, C, 20th Mass.
E F Burgess, A, 7th Mass.
C Stafet, G, 24th Mich.
H B Fergeson, F, 126th NY.
G R Newman, K, 61st Penn.
B F Fry, K, 61st Penn.
E T Eddy, I, 18th Mass.
E A Bishop, C, 63d N Y.
M Pringle, G, 12th regulars.
Harry Hinton, E, 5th Penn Reserves.
M H Lewis, 5th Penn. Res.
B A Smith, H, 20th Mass.
G Caughlin, G, 20th Mass.
Geo Warren, F, 20th Mass.
J B Hughes, B, 10th N Y.
John Packer, G, 7th Wis.
W H. Stiler, H, 116th Penn.
John Sweeney, G, 19th N Y.
John Lutz, H, 27th Mich.
G W Buck, A, 110th Penn.
John Crawford, H, 5th Vt.
G W Decker, D, 124th N-Y.
L N Davis, D, 2d Vermont.
Alex Hall, H, 16th Mass.
Geo Robinson, G, 1st Conn C.
M Fenton, C, 5th N Y.
Lewis Huber, C, 5th N-Y.
D R Freeman, D, 7th Wis.
H Jewell I, 8th Ohio
Gilbert Saillatte, I, 4th Mich.
Sylvester Little, A, 4th Vt.
Ed D Bemis, I, 15th Mass.
Frederick Fulmer, H, 95th New-York.
Nathan Smith, A, 4th Vt.
John Hansen, K, 39th N Y.
David D Hannegan, D, 2d U S Sharpshooters.
Eden N Lood, K, 16th Mass.
W H Vanderburgh, I, 44th New-York.
Lewelin Defreest, I, 44th New-York.
David T Hall, F, 83d Penn.
Silas Carman, E, 7th Wis.
Titus Goodell, I, 4th Mich.
D A Meeker, G, 142d Penn.
Richard Libby, F, 17th Me.
Wm Stahl, A, 61st Penn.
J G Beafd, I, 7th Maine.
Jas Johnson, H, 4th Md.
J W Jaques, D, 9th N Y.
W H Diven, D, 122d Ohio.
Pat Moran, G, 142d Penn.
Wm Gannon, F, 11th Me.
S B Alden, D, 13th Mass.
T McIntyre, D, 12th Reg.
H S Nichols, B, 122th N Y.
W H Pinch, D, 126th N Y.
G Sissinger, D, 62d Penn.
A J Bell, G, 62d Penn.
Jas Whitecar, K, 69th Penn.
Benj F Hull, G, 17th Me.
J S Mansen, G, 17th Me.
F Miller, K, 24th Mich.
F M Lockard, I, 143d Penn.
A P Smith, K, 1st Mass Cav.
W L Tenbrook, B, 4th Mich.
J Onton, I, 106th Penn
Noah Moyer, G, 81st Penn.
O McKerney, E, 14th Reg.
C McCumber, B, 141st Penn.
W Cooper, A, 5th Michigan.
F Zeifs, I, 5th Michigan.
A Wells, E, 9th New-York.
W H H Mitchell, A, 141st Pennsylvania.
E J Stanclift, 8th N Y.
O B Pike, C, 77th N Y.
C Irey. C, 140th Penn.
D McGennis, C, 12 U S Rg.
W Lawing, A, 11th N J.
Joshua Clouston, B, 7th Va
Robt Branigan, H, 1st N Y.
Aaron Blakesley, B, 17th N Y
Steph B Busley, H, 147th N Y.
D N Baliff, A, 12th N Y.
Jas M Shuman, K, 16th Me.
Jas Sullivan, A, 20th Mass.
Josiah Phillips, F, 95th N Y.
Nath Bradbury, F, 7th Wis.
Saml Cove, I, 12ist Penn.
John H Conley, K, 77th Me.
Stephen P White, C, 5th Vt.
Geo O Cooley, A, 4th Vt.
A E Bigelow, I, 24th Mich.
Chas Bean, C, 7th Wis.
H D Klienfilter, D, 7th Wis.
G H Marshall, B, 14th N Y.
Jas Taylor, I, 147th N Y.
W A Dongherty, G, 122d O.
Wm Aancock, B, 107th Pa.
A H Corwin, A, 2d U S Sharpshooters.
H Whittaker, C, 19th Me.
M Hollard, C, 14th U S.
Samuel Haines, C, 12th U S.
A H Andrews, A, 17th Me.
Peter Pendergrass, A, 63d New-York.
Henry Haley, C, 63d Penn.
Wm Woodford, C, 61st Penn
Wm Allen, B, 83d N Y.
W H Ingalls, E, 20th Mass.
L Tourville, F, 2d Vt.
R Callingwood, A, 147th New-York.
J H Givons, A, 122d Ohio.
J B Bush, F 122d Ohio.
Wm Manighan, F, 122d Ohio.
H Mulchahy, H —, N. J.
F Hewet, E, 5th Mass.
J G Lyon, F, 5th Vt.
Jas O Neal, G, 31st N Y.
Joseph Ruben, C, 83d N Y.
Chas Hathaway, I, 5th Vt.
Thos Cahagen, C, 10th N Y.
Jas F Ross, D, 37th Vt.
Geo Sairs, B, 74th N Y.
Henry Brown, C, 74th N Y.
Sherman Rice, K, 24th Mich
Bradley A Rose, A, 19th Ind

### FINLEY HOSPITAL.

Kendall Green, Fourth-street east, north of the city. Surgeon Pancoast in charge.

Michael Clinton, C, 7th N Y.
Henry Egin, G, 73d N Y.
Robt Hawcett, B, 8th Mich.
Thos Gerry, I, 95th N Y.
Thos Hedley, D, 95th N Y.
David T Hessenger, D, 118th Pennsylvania.
James Berry, K, 16th Maine.
Lawrence Ring, H, 11th Massachusetts.
Corp Jacob K Sewallen, B, 12th New-Jersey.
T O Loughlin, 43d N Y.
Cyrus Weitrat, 121st N Y.
Josh Thompson, I, 95th Pa.
Edw Ely, C, 21st Mass.
Clay Nickey, C, 11th Penn.
D McWhorter, F, 93d N Y.
Edwin Sweat, F, 93d N Y.
Sergt J H Gray, F, 93d N Y.
Wm Tooms, F, 93d N Y.
Corp Fred Borman, B, 4th N Y Heavy Art.
C Golden, H, 93d N Y.
John Henderson, I, 31st Me.
Thos Burk, D, 102d Penn.
Wm King, B, 1st N J.
Jos C Harrington, B, 4 N J.
Corp Louis Mitchell I, 1 N J
John Warner, D, 4th N J.
Jas F Dadmon, G, 39th Mass
Jos A Williams, G, 36 Mass.
Edgar Birdsall, G, 7th Mich
C Linch, G, 73d N Y.
Sergt Chas H Emerson, D, 31st Maine.
Felix Riley, F, 1st N J.
Sergt Francis McCain, C, 12th Regulars.
Wm P Drake, H, 27th Mich.
Gottlieb Kower, E, 88th Pa.
John Beadle, B, 16th Regs.
Lyman P Foules, I, 4th Me.
Sergt Augustus Gohle, F, 4th Wisconsin.
Jackson, Glaglin, D, 4th N J.
John Hackitt, F, 4th Vert.
John Jace, B, 10th Regs.
Wm B Jones, F, 4th Vert.
Lewis Secor, F, 4th Vt.
Jackson Vixler, A, 50th Pa
Benj C Zulker, D, 4th N J.
Ferdina Fleeman, G, 155th Pa.
Lewis Smith, A, 14th U S I.
Wm H Cuff, F, 14th U S I.
Robt Wright, G, U S I.
Sergt Alex Niekele, D, 14th U S I.
Geo Paul, B, 41st Penn.
Sergt Ovilla Cayer, A, 14th U S I.
E C Colles, I, 1st Mich Cav
Andrew Shields, A, 139th Pa.
Saml Cambron, A, 19th N J.
Jos C Churchwell, C, 49th New-York.
Brannan McDermott, F, 86th Massachusetts.
Sergt Lewis H Hall, F, 1st Massachusetts
Corp Orville Bisbee, H, 1st Massachusetts.
Chauncey V Burnett, E, 4th Michigan.
Geo E Stage, A, 61st Penn.
A Searles, I, 6th Wi consin.
L Haskins, A, 7th Wis.
P Crampton, B, 8th N Y.
B Donnelly, A, 74th N Y.
J Lyons, K, 140th N Y.
Robt Riddle, E, 140th N Y.
A Swisner, I, 93d Penn.
Wm Sayre, I, 72d Penn.
J McNulty, C, 72d N Y.
Denny Keen, B, 166th Penn.
David J McKenney, D, 93d Pennsylvania.
Corp D W Schrecongost, E, 139th Pennsylvania.
Corp Michael Dempsey, F, 42d New-York.
Josiah Stanton, F, 43d N-Y.
J Wygant, A, 121st Penn.
Abner D Sayler, 139th Penn.
Daul Yockey, B, 149th Pa.
Sergt Osmun Orilep, 51st Pa.
Samuel Hines, A, 51st Pa.
Sergt Maj Chas H Archer, 8th New-Jersey.
B W B Gatchell, D, 17th Me
Bartholomew Jenkins, D, 7th Maine.

Henry Bate, D, 63d N Y.
Corp J S Hubbord, E, 1st Delaware.
Corp G K Ellis, E, 1st Del.
D Bellger, B, 61st Penn.
Jas Pendergast, I, 1st N Y Dragoons.
T Campbell, A, 3d Maine.
S H Phillips, A, 49th Penn.
I Fecht, A, 49th Penn.
C Rhodes, F, 93d N Y.
D Skinner, B, 3d Vt.
W Repard, G, 11th Penn.
Sergt H Curtis, F, 19th N Y.
J R N Smith, 6th Me Bat.
A Harddorn, G, 8th N J.
Phoemaker, D, 1st N Y Art
Corp C Donlin, H, 10th N J.
Fred Rose, D, 11th N Y.
W M Hopkins, K, 11th Penn.
Corp Wm Whitcraf, B, 119th Pennsylvania.
E T Emery, K, 119th Penn.
Jas Devriux, K, 119th Penn.
E E Robinson, E, 4th N J.
J W Price, I, 4th N J.
Jos King, I, 4th N J.
Corp Peter Smith, K, 15th New-Jersey.
Geo Thompson, E, 15th N J.
Hiram Alberts, I, 1st Mich.
A J Footner, A, 3d Vt.
Wm Frost, A, 3d Vermont.
I E Chase, A, 3d Vermont.
Jacob Dust, E, 72d N Y.
E R Sisco, H, 4th Vermont.
W J Bindl, B, 1st Mass cav.
J Richardson, E, 6th Pa cav.
Sergt J Merish, B, 49th N X.
H Ibston, F, 42d N Y.
J Pammarsah, D, 20th Mass.
Thos Davis, D, 62d Penn.
Edward White, H, 2d Mass.
Martin Kneetrel, L, 62d Pa.
Sergt Oliver H Launsbury, D, 59th New-York.
John Wilson, E, 6th N J.
Sergt Harlan P Bliss, I, 7th Massachusetts.
Jas N Perry, I, 7th Mass.
Corp Martin Whitby, H, 1st Delaware.
Sterman C Buzzell, E, 2d Vt.
Freman L Colhoun, E, 2d Vermont.
Feby Jirdaway, E, 2d Vt.
Gorchin Merse, I, 9th N Y.
B Thompson, F, 146th N Y.
Isaac Hoyt, A, 146th N Y.
G A Smith, G, 13th Maine.
E Griffin, A, 2d Vermont.
W Shippee, A, 2d Vermont.
W Clough, A, 2d Vermont.
L Hunt, A, 2d Vermont.
J G Howard, A, 2d Vermont.
G Blystone, G, 63d Penn.
Corp Stephen C Clark, E, 3d Maine.
S H Phillips, A, 49th Penn.
I Fecht, A, 49th Penn.
C Rhodes, F, 93d N Y.
D Skinner, B, 3d Vt.
W Repard, G, 11th Penn.
Sergt H Curtis, F, 19th N Y.
J R N Smith, 6th Me Bat.
A Harddorn, G, 8th N J.
Phoemaker, D, 1st N Y Art
Corp C Donlin, H, 10th N J.
Fred Rose, D, 11th N Y.
W M Hopkins, K, 11th Penn.
Corp Wm Whitcraf, B, 119th Pennsylvania.
E T Emery, K, 119th Penn.
Jas Devriux, K, 119th Penn.
E E Robinson, E, 4th N J.
J W Price, I, 4th N J.
Jos King, I, 4th N J.
Corp Peter Smith, K, 15th New-Jersey.
Geo Thompson, E, 15th N J.
Hiram Alberts, I, 1st Mich.
A J Footner, A, 3d Vt.
Wm Frost, A, 3d Vermont.
I E Chase, A, 3d Vermont.
Jacob Dust, E, 72d N Y.
E R Sisco, H, 4th Vermont.
W J Bindl, B, 1st Mass cav.
J Richardson, E, 6th Pa cav.
Sergt J Merish, B, 49th N X.
H Ibston, F, 42d N Y.
J Pamm